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Illinois Register

Rules of Governmental Agencies

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Index Department
Administrative Code Div.
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Springfield, IL 62756
(217) 782-7017

published by
George H. Ryan
Secretary of State

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INTRODUCTION

The *Illinois Register* is the official state document for publishing public notice of rulemaking activity initiated by State governmental agencies. The table of contents is arranged categorically by rulemaking activity and alphabetically by agency within each category. The Register also contains a Cumulative Index listing alphabetically by agency the Parts (sets of rules) on which rulemaking activity has occurred in the current Register volume year and a Sections Affected Index listing by Title each Section (including supplementary material) of a Part on which rulemaking activity has occurred in the current volume year. Both indices are action coded and are designed to aid the public in monitoring rules.

Rulemaking activity consists of proposed or adopted new rules; amendments to or repealers of existing rules; and rules promulgated by emergency or peremptory action. Executive Orders and Proclamations issued by the Governor; notices of public information required by State statute; and activities (meeting agendas, Statements of Objection or Recommendation, etc.) of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR), a legislative oversight committee which monitors the rulemaking activities of State agencies; is also published in the Register.

The Register is a weekly update to the *Illinois Administrative Code* (a compilation of the rules adopted by State agencies). The most recent edition of the Code along with the Register comprise the most current accounting of State agencies' rules.

The Illinois Register is the property of the State of Illinois, granted by the authority of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/1-1 et seq.].

REGISTER PUBLICATION SCHEDULE 1995

Material Rec'd after 12:00 p.m. on:	And before 12:00 p.m. on:	Will be in Issue #:	Published on:	Material Rec'd after 12:00 p.m. on:	And before 12:00 p.m. on:	Will be in Issue #:	Published on:
Dec. 20, 1994	Dec. 27, 1994	1	Jan. 6, 1995	June 27, 1995	July 3, 1995	28	July 14, 1995
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Apr. 18, 1995	Apr. 25, 1995	18	May 5, 1995	Oct. 24, 1995	Oct. 31, 1995	45	Nov. 13, 1995 (Mon.)
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May 2, 1995	May 9, 1995	20	May 19, 1995	Nov. 7, 1995	Nov. 14, 1995	47	Nov. 27, 1995 (Mon.)
May 9, 1995	May 16, 1995	21	May 26, 1995	Nov. 14, 1995	Nov. 21, 1995	48	Dec. 1, 1995
May 16, 1995	May 23, 1995	22	June 2, 1995	Nov. 21, 1995	Nov. 28, 1995	49	Dec. 8, 1995
May 23, 1995	May 30, 1995	23	June 9, 1995	Nov. 28, 1995	Dec. 5, 1995	50	Dec. 15, 1995
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June 20, 1995	June 27, 1995	27	July 7, 1995	Dec. 26, 1995	Jan. 2, 1996	2	Jan. 12, 1996

Please note: When the Register deadline falls on a State holiday, the deadline becomes 4:30 p.m. on Monday *(the day before).*

Printed by authority of the
State of Illinois
June 1995 – 890 – GA-1507

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Cost Containment Form and Data Reporting Requirements

2) Code Citation: 50 Ill. Adm. Code 6602

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:

6602.Appendix A	Amended
6602.Appendix B	Amended
6602.Appendix H	Amended
6602.Appendix I	Amended
6602.Appendix J	Amended
6602.Appendix L	Amended

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Section 1204 of the Illinois Insurance Code [215 ILCS 5/1204].

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: Changes are being made to expedite the Department's handling of data, reduce errors and the number of refilings.

6) Will this proposed Amendment replace emergency rule currently in effect? No

7) Does this Amendment contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this proposed Amendment contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed amendments pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: These amendments will not necessitate that the Department establish, expand, or modify its activities in such a way as to necessitate additional expenditures from local revenues.

11) Time, Place, and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Persons who wish to comment on this proposed rulemaking may submit written comments no later than 45 days after the publication of this Notice to:

Denise Fuchs		Mary Meyer
Rules Unit Supervisor		Paralegal
Department of Insurance		Department of Insurance
320 West Washington	(or)	320 West Washington
Springfield, IL 62767		Springfield, IL 62767
(217) 785-8560		(217) 785-0505

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis: The Department has determined

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that these Amendments will not affect small business.

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this Repealer was summarized: January 13, 1995

The full text of the Proposed Amendment begins on the next page:

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 50: INSURANCE
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
SUBCHAPTER iii: INSURANCE COST CONTAINMENT

PART 6602
COST CONTAINMENT FORM AND DATA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section
6602.10 Purpose and Scope
6602.20 Recording Procedures
APPENDIX A GENERAL SUBMISSION GUIDELINES
APPENDIX B REPORTING PERIODS, FILE LAYOUTS AND RECORD FORMATS
APPENDIX C ANNUAL REPORTING
APPENDIX D SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTING
APPENDIX E GENERAL CODING CONVENTIONS - PREMIUMS
APPENDIX F GENERAL CODING CONVENTIONS - LOSSES
APPENDIX G GENERAL LIABILITY CLASS CODES
APPENDIX H MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CLASS/CLASS GROUPS
APPENDIX I COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY CLASS GROUPS - EXCLUDING PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION (PIPS)
APPENDIX J PRIVATE PASSENGER AUTO CLASSIFICATIONS
APPENDIX K BUSINESS OWNERS CLASSIFICATIONS
APPENDIX L HOMEOWNER CLASSIFICATIONS
APPENDIX M SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS APPLICABLE TO EXCESS INSURANCE

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 1204 of the Illinois Insurance Code [215 ILCS 5/1204]. ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 73, par. 1065.904).~~

SOURCE: Adopted at 15 Ill. Reg. 15438, effective October 11, 1991; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

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Section 6602.APPENDIX A GENERAL SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

a) Data Collection Information
   1) Data may be submitted only on diskette beginning with the November 1, 1995 filing date and thereafter ~~or magnetic tape~~.
   2) Diskettes ~~and/or magnetic tapes~~ shall conform to the recording procedure contained in Section 6602.20. Failure to comply with these specifications shall subject the insurer to those penalties and procedures contained in Section 1204 of the Illinois Insurance Code [215 ILCS 5/1204]. ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 73, par. 1065.904(e)).~~

b) Guidelines for Data Collection
   Insurers are responsible for developing or obtaining any software required to convert and/or translate their internal file structures and formats to those prescribed by this Part.

c) Data Format Standards
   To simplify aspects of the data collection process, data and file formats for diskettes shall consist of common American Standard Code for Information Inter-Change (ASCII) representation. ~~Tape data and file formats shall consist of common Extended Binary Coded Decimal Information Code, hereafter (EBCDIC) representations.~~

d) File Description and Reporting Requirements
   1) All amounts must be reported in whole dollars, with no reporting of cents.
   2) Each line item required to be filed shall be a separate record. Multiple records for the same "Filing Method" code number (filer) will no longer be accepted. Multiple records will be rejected as edit errors and the entire filing will be returned for correction.
   3) The sign for all amount (numeric) fields shall be carried separately from the number. The sign shall precede the number and shall be represented as positive (+) or negative (-).
   4) All alpha and alphanumeric fields shall be left-justified. Do not zero-fill blank characters.
   5) All numeric fields shall be zero-filled and right-justified.
   6) Fields which are not required for a line shall be zero-filled.
   7) Rounding Rule - Rounding shall be accomplished by dropping, through 49 cents, and by increasing and decreasing the dollar amount by 1 (depending on whether the amount is positive or negative) for 50 through 99 cents.
   8) Filing Types - The initial filing is the first filing by an insurer for any of the three filings (February, August and November) for a year. An amended filing is used when any portion of the initial filing was in error. An amended filing must contain all information, not just the data that was in error. A refiling is required when the insurer and/or software produced results that were not acceptable. The refiling must contain all information required by this Part. Refer to File Structures and

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Naming Conventions in subsection (h) and (i) of this Appendix.

9) Records due on February 1, August 1 and November 1, respectively, shall be submitted on separate diskette(s) ~~diskettes/tapes~~.

e) Diskette Size and Density

1) Diskette(s) ~~Diskettes~~ submitted to the Illinois Department of Insurance shall be IBM compatible, 3 1/2 inch diskettes. ~~5-1/4 inch,--dual--sided,-dual-density,-soft-sectored,-floppy-diskettes with-a-recording-density-of-either-360-KB-or-1.2-MB-high--density IBM--PC/AT-format.--The-3-1/2-inch-diskettes-from-an-IBM-Personal System/2,-or-compatible,-with-a-recording-density-of--720--KB--or 1.44-MB-are-also-acceptable.~~ Diskette density shall be specified on the external diskette label. Diskettes will not be returned.

2) The Department has developed and is making available an edit program for use on all PCs using DOS. To request a copy of this program, contact the Illinois Department of Insurance Cost Containment Section. Insurers shall run their ASCII file data against this edit program prior to submitting the diskette.

~~f) Tape Specifications~~

~~Data submitted--on--magnetic--tape--shall--conform--to--the--following specification:--6250-BPI,-standard-IBM-compatible,-record-size-of-157, block--size-of-8949,-and-shall-be-accompanied-with-a-print-out-of-tape header-information-of-the-first-five-blocks.--Tapes-will--be--returned only-if-a-self-addressed-mailer-is-provided.~~

f)~~g)~~ Insurer Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the insurer to meet all of the Illinois Department of Insurance guidelines for data submission. The insurer shall be held accountable for continued compatibility and compliance with the requirements of this Part.

g)~~h)~~ Diskette File Structures and Naming Conventions

1) Each diskette submitted to the Illinois Department of Insurance shall contain one physical file. Physical files that span multiple diskettes shall be logically continued. A file on one diskette may terminate (end of file mark) at the end of any line item. The records on the physical file on subsequent diskette(s) ~~diskettes~~ shall continue from the records on the physical file of the previous diskette.

2) Records due on February 1, August 1, and November 1, respectively, must be submitted on separate diskette(s) ~~diskettes~~.

3) A diskette file name shall be made up of two portions, a date ~~data~~ name and an extension. The date name references the filing and the extension references the type of filing.

4) The date ~~data~~ name of each file on diskette is:

A) February 1 and August 1 filing;

i) IQyyqqnn: where yy is the reporting year,
qq is the reporting quarters (12 or 34),
nn is the physical file sequence

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number.

ii) Examples: Diskette Number 1 - File Name = "IQ901201"
Diskette Number 3 - File Name = "IQ901203"

B) November 1 filing;

i) IAyynnnn: where yy is the reporting year,
nnnn is the physical file sequence number.

ii) Examples: Diskette Number 1 - File Name = "IA900001"
Diskette Number 3 - File Name = "IA900003"

5) The extension name of each file on diskette is data portion .xxx where xxx is the type of filing. Acceptable extensions are INT for initial filings, AMD for amended filings and REF for refilings. Refer to File Description and Reporting Requirements, subsection (d)(8) of this Appendix. For example, diskette number 1 - "IA900001.INT".

6) Diskettes shall be clearly identified by external labels containing all of the following information:

A) Company Name
B) Company NAIC and FEIN Number
C) Diskette No. ____ of ____(i.e., Diskette No. 2 of 4)
D) Diskette Density (i.e., 360 KB or 1.2 MB - 5 1/4 inch)
E) Filing Date
F) Diskette Contact Person and Telephone Number
G) Type (i.e., INT, AMD, REF)
H) File Name

~~i) Tape~~

~~Records--due--on--February--1,--August-1-and-November-1,-respectively, shall-be-submitted-on-separate-tapes.--A-tape-file-name--(DSN-----Data Set--Name)--shall--be--made--up--of--two--qualifiers.---The-high-level qualifier-references-the-filing-and-the-low-level-qualifier-references the-type-of-filing.~~

~~1) The-high-level-qualifier-name-of-the-file-or-tape-is:~~

~~A) February-1-and-August-1-filing;~~

~~i) IQyyqqnn: where-yy-is-the-reporting-year, qq-is-the-reporting-quarters-(12-or-34), nn-is-the-physical-file-sequence-number.~~

~~ii) Examples Tape-number-1---High--level--Qualifier--" IQ901201"~~

~~B) November-1-filing;~~

~~i) IAyynn: where-yy-is-the-reporting-year, nn-is-the-physical-file-sequence-number.~~

~~ii) Example Tape--number--1----High-level-Qualifier--" IA90001"~~

~~2) The-low-level-qualifier-naming-convention-for-the-single-file--or~~

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~~tape is:~~
~~A) High level qualifier - xxx where xxx is the type of filing~~
~~B) Acceptable low level qualifiers are INT for initial filings, AMD for amended filings and REF for refilings. Refer to File Descriptions and Reporting Requirements, subsection (d)(8) of this Appendix.~~
~~C) Example Tape number 1 "A9001.INT"~~
~~D) Tapes shall be clearly identified by external labels containing all of the following information:~~
~~i) Company Name~~
~~ii) Company NAIC and FEIN Number~~
~~iii) Tape Volser #~~
~~iv) Filing Date~~
~~v) Tape Contact Person and Telephone Number~~
~~vi) Tape (i.e., INT, REF, AMD)~~
~~vii) File Name~~

~~h)~~ j) Mailing Requirements

1) The diskette(s) ~~diskettes/tapes~~ submissions shall include a completed diskette/~~tape~~ transmittal form and certification.
2) The diskette(s)/~~tape(s)~~ shall be enclosed in rigid protective packaging that will prevent bending and other destructive exposures.
3) The outer package shall be clearly labeled to indicate computer diskette(s) ~~diskettes or tapes~~ are enclosed.
4) Address submission to:
Illinois Department of Insurance
Cost Containment Section
SB1200 Data Unit
320 West Washington
Springfield, Illinois 62767

~~i)~~ k) Diskette/~~Tape Transmittal~~ Format and Certification

Name of Insurer _____

IL Co. # _____ Date ____/____/____ FEIN __-_____

NAIC Group # _____ NAIC Company # _____

This format is required for all transmittals. Be ~~,be~~ sure to respond to all questions below and to provide all required information. Any additional comments that may help to identify the diskette/data contents should be supplied.

		Feb.	Aug.	Nov.
1.	Is this the initial filing? (Y/N)	____	____	____
2.	Is this a refiling? (Y/N)	____	____	____
	2a. If yes, complete Section B.			
3.	Is this an amended filing? (Y/N)	____	____	____

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3a. If yes, complete Section B.

Date(s) of filing(s) to be replaced? ____ ____ ____

Additional comments if necessary for clarification: _____

_____

Diskette/~~Tape~~ Contact: _____
Phone: ____-____-____
Address: _____

_____

Attach a copy of this external label of the diskette(s)/~~tape~~ to the back of this form.

The undersigned hereby certifies that, to the best of my knowledge, this submission was prepared in compliance with the Illinois Department of Insurance specifications.

(Signed) _____

Type Name and Title _____

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 6602.APPENDIX B REPORTING PERIODS, FILE LAYOUTS AND RECORD FORMATS

Reporting Line/Period	Cal. Yr. Prem.	Cal. Yr. Loss	Policy Yr. Prem.	Policy Yr. Loss	Acc. Yr. Loss	Ill.	Co. Wide
Qtrly. G.L. Rptng.	X					X	
Qtrly. Med. Mal.	X					X	
Qtrly. Comm. Auto	X					X	
Qtrly. H.O.	X					X	
Qtrly. P.P. Auto	X					X	
Annual G.L. Rptng.			X	X		X	X
Annual Med. Mal.			X	X		X	X
Annual Comm. Auto	X				X	X	X
Annual B.O. Rptng.	X				X	X	X
Annual P. P. Auto	X	X[3]			X[4]	X	X
Ann. Ex. Ins. Rptng.	X[1]		X[2]	X[2]	X[1]	X	X
Annual H.O. Opt. 1	X	X				X	X
Annual H.O. Opt. 2	X				X	X	X
Zip Code (Where Required. See Line/Item Matrix.)	X					X	

1 personal and commercial auto lines excess or umbrellas
2 general liability lines excess or umbrellas
3 private passenger auto - physical damage
4 private passenger auto - liability

Line/Item Matrix

Premium

Position/Data Element	Picture	G.L.	Med. Mal.	Comm. Auto	Pers. Auto	Home-Owners	Business Owners	Excess Ins.
1. NAIC #	5 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
2. NAIC Group	3 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
3. FEIN	9 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
4. Filing Method	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
5. Prem./Loss Indicator	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
6. Accounting Date	3 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
7. Experience Method	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
8. State/ Company-wide	2 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
9. Line of Business	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
10. Form Type	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
11. Class	6 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
12. Zip Code	5 N	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	no
13. Stat. Data Year	2 N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
14a. Exposure Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
14b. Written Exposure	12 N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no

Line/Item Matrix

Premium

Position/Data Element	Picture	G.L.	Med. Mal.	Comm. Auto	Pers. Auto	Home-Owners	Business Owners	Excess Ins.
15a. W. Premium Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
15b. Written Premium	12 N	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
16a. E. Premium Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
16b. Earned Premium	12 N	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
17a. BI or Comp. W. Premium Sign	1 Sign	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
17b. BI or Comp. Written Prem.	12 N	no	no	no	yes*	no	no	no
18a. BI or Comp. Prem. Sign	1 Sign	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
18b. BI or Comp. Earned Prem.	12 N	no	no	no	yes*	no	no	no
19a. PD or Coll. W. Prem. Sign	1 Sign	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
19b. PD or Coll. Written Prem.	12 N	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
20a. PD or Coll. Prem. Sign	1 Sign	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
20b. PD or Coll. Earned Prem.	12 N	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
21a. UM W. Prem. Sign	1 Sign	no	no	no	yes[1]	no	no	no

Line/Item Matrix

Premium

Position/Data Element	Picture	G.L.	Med. Mal.	Comm. Auto	Pers. Auto	Home-Owners	Business Owners	Excess Ins.
21b. UM Written Premium	12 N	no	no	no	yes*[1]	no	no	no
22a. UM Earned Prem. Sign	1 Sign	no	no	no	yes[1]	no	no	no
22b. UM Earned Premium	12 N	no	no	no	yes*[1]	no	no	no

* Note: Medical payments premium shall be included with the BI premiums reported. Single limit policies shall have all premiums reported in the BI premium element. UM premium shall be split when possible, however, for a period not to exceed three (3) years from the effective date of this Part, advisory organizations reporting on behalf of insurance companies may report UM premium as a separate record using only the line of business indicator and as an aggregate for the whole of the State of Illinois.

A = Alphabetic
N = Numeric
1 = Liability Only

Line/Item Matrix

Loss

Position/Data Element	Picture	G.L.	Med. Mal.	Comm. Auto	Pers Auto	Home-Owners	Business Owners	Excess Ins.
1. NAIC #	5 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
2. NAIC Group	3 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
3. FEIN	9 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
4. Filing Method	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
5. Prem./Loss Indicator	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
6. Accounting Date	3 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
7. Experience Method	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
8. State/ Company-wide	2 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
9. Line of Business	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
10. Form Type	1 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
11. Class	6 A/N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
12. Stat. Data Year	2 N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
13. Type of Loss	1 A/N	no	no	~~yes~~ no	yes	no	no	no
14a. Paid Loss Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Line/Item Matrix

Loss

Position/Data Element	Picture	G.L.	Med. Mal.	Comm. Auto	Pers. Auto	Home-Owners	Business Owners	Excess Ins.
14b. Paid Loss Amount	12 N	yes	yes	yes*	yes*	yes	yes*	yes*
15a. O/S Loss Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	yes[2]	yes	yes	yes
15b. Outstanding Loss	12 N	yes	yes	yes*	yes*[2]	yes	yes*	yes*
16a. Paid Allocated Loss Expense Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	yes[3]	no	yes	yes
16b. Paid Allocated Loss Expense Amount	12 N	yes	yes	yes	yes[3]	no	yes	yes
17a. O/S Allocated Loss Expense Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	yes[3]	no	yes	yes
17b. O/S Allocated Loss Expense Amount	12 N	yes	yes	yes	yes[3]	no	yes	yes
18a. Paid # Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
18b. Paid #	8 N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
19a. O/S # Sign	1 Sign	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
19b. O/S #	8 N	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
20. Filler	51 A/N	no	no	no	no	no	no	no

* For these lines (commercial auto, private passenger auto, excess insurance and business owners) allocated loss adjustment expense shall be included in paid and outstanding losses.

2 = Beginning 01/01/93

3 = Liability Only

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Record Format - Premium (General Liability)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-38	Pic 9(5)	N/A (Zero-fill)
39-40	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
41	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
42-53	Pic 9(12)	Exposure
54	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
55-66	Pic 9(12)	Written Premium
67	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
68-79	Pic 9(12)	Earned Premium
80	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
81-92	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
93	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
94-105	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
106	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
107-118	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
119	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
120-131	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
132	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
133-144	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
145	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
146-157	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Premium (Medical Malpractice)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier

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26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-38	Pic 9(5)	N/A (Zero-fill)
39-40	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
41	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
42-53	Pic 9(12)	Exposure
54	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
55-66	Pic 9(12)	Written Premium
67	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
68-79	Pic 9(12)	Earned Premium
80	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
81-92	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
93	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
94-105	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
106	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
107-118	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
119	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
120-131	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
132	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
133-144	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
145	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
146-157	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Premium (Commercial Auto)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-38	Pic 9(5)	N/A (Zero-fill)
39-40	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
41	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
42-53	Pic 9(12)	Exposure
54	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
55-66	Pic 9(12)	Written Premium
67	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
68-79	Pic 9(12)	Earned Premium
80	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)

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81-92	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
93	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
94-105	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
106	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
107-118	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
119	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
120-131	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
132	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
133-144	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
145	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
146-157	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Premium (Personal Auto) Liability

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-38	Pic 9(5)	Zip Code
39-40	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
41	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
42-53	Pic 9(12)	Exposure
54	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
55-66	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
67	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
68-79	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
80	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
81-92	Pic 9(12)	*BI Written Premium
93	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
94-105	Pic 9(12)	*BI Earned Premium
106	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
107-118	Pic 9(12)	PD Written Premium
119	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
120-131	Pic 9(12)	PD Earned Premium
132	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
133-144	Pic 9(12)	*UM Written Premium
145	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
146-157	Pic 9(12)	*UM Earned Premium

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*Note: Medical payments premium shall be included with the BI premiums reported. Single limit policies shall have all premium reported in the BI premium element. UM premium should be split when possible; however, for a period not to exceed three (3) years from the effective date of this Part, advisory organizations reporting on behalf of insurance companies may report UM premium as a separate record using only the line of business indicator and as an aggregate for the whole of the State of Illinois.

Record Format - Premium (Personal Auto) Physical Damage

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-38	Pic 9(5)	Zip Code
39-40	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
41	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
42-53	Pic 9(12)	Exposure
54	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
55-66	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
67	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
68-79	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
80	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
81-92	Pic 9(12)	Comp. Written Premium
93	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
94-105	Pic 9(12)	Comp. Earned Premium
106	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
107-118	Pic 9(12)	Coll. Written Premium
119	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
120-131	Pic 9(12)	Coll. Earned Premium
132	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
133-144	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
145	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
146-157	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Premium (Business Owners)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value

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1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-38	Pic 9(5)	N/A (Zero-fill)
39-40	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
41	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
42-53	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
54	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
55-66	Pic 9(12)	Written Premium
67	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
68-79	Pic 9(12)	Earned Premium
80	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
81-92	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
93	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
94-105	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
106	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
107-118	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
119	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
120-131	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
132	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
133-144	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
145	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
146-157	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Premium (Homeowners)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type

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28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-38	Pic 9(5)	Zip Code
39-40	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
41	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
42-53	Pic 9(12)	Exposure
54	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
55-66	Pic 9(12)	Written Premium
67	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
68-79	Pic 9(12)	Earned Premium
80	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
81-92	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
93	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
94-105	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
106	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
107-118	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
119	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
120-131	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
132	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
133-144	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
145	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
146-157	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Premium (Excess Insurance)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-38	Pic 9(5)	N/A (Zero-fill)
39-40	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
41	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
42-53	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
54	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
55-66	Pic 9(12)	Written Premium
67	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
68-79	Pic 9(12)	Earned Premium
80	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
81-92	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
93	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)

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94-105	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
106	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
107-118	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
119	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
120-131	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
132	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
133-144	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
145	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
146-157	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Loss (General Liability)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-35	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
36	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
37	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
38-49	Pic 9(12)	Paid Loss
50	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
51-62	Pic 9(12)	Outstanding Loss
63	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
64-75	Pic 9(12)	Paid Allocated Loss Expense
76	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
77-88	Pic 9(12)	O/S Allocated Loss Expense
89	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
90-97	Pic 9(8)	Paid #
98	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
99-106	Pic 9(8)	O/S #
107-157	Pic X(51)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Loss (Medical Malpractice)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number

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18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-35	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
36	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
37	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
38-49	Pic 9(12)	Paid Loss
50	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
51-62	Pic 9(12)	Outstanding Loss
63	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
64-75	Pic 9(12)	Paid Allocated Loss Expense
76	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
77-88	Pic 9(12)	O/S Allocated Loss Expense
89	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
90-97	Pic 9(8)	Paid #
98	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
99-106	Pic 9(8)	O/S #
107-157	Pic X(51)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Loss (Commercial Auto)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-35	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
36	Pic X(1)	Type of Loss
37	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
38-49	Pic 9(12)	*Paid Loss
50	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
51-62	Pic 9(12)	*Outstanding Loss
63	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
64-75	Pic 9(12)	Paid Allocated Loss Expense
76	Pic X(1)	Sign Field

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77-88	Pic 9(12)	O/S Allocated Loss Expense
89	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
90-97	Pic 9(8)	Paid #
98	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
99-106	Pic 9(8)	O/S #
107-157	Pic X(51)	N/A (Zero-fill)

*Note: Allocated loss adjustment expense may be included in paid and outstanding losses.

Record Format - Loss (Personal Auto)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-35	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
36	Pic X(1)	Type of Loss
37	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
38-49	Pic 9(12)	*Paid Loss
50	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
51-62	Pic 9(12)	*Outstanding Loss
63	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
64-75	Pic 9(12)	Paid Allocated Loss Expense
76	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
77-88	Pic 9(12)	O/S Allocated Loss Expense
89	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
90-97	Pic 9(8)	Paid #
98	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
99-106	Pic 9(8)	O/S #
107-157	Pic X(51)	N/A (Zero-fill)

*Note: Allocated loss adjustment expense may be included in paid and outstanding losses.

Record Format - Loss (Business Owners)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value

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1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-35	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
36	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
37	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
38-49	Pic 9(12)	*Paid Loss
50	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
51-62	Pic 9(12)	*Outstanding Loss
63	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
64-75	Pic 9(12)	Paid Allocated Loss Expense
76	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
77-88	Pic 9(12)	O/S Allocated Loss Expense
89	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
90-97	Pic 9(8)	Paid #
98	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
99-106	Pic 9(8)	O/S #
107-157	Pic X(51)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Loss (Homeowner)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-35	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
36	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
37	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
38-49	Pic 9(12)	Paid Loss
50	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
51-62	Pic 9(12)	Outstanding Loss

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63	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
64-75	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
76	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
77-88	Pic 9(12)	N/A (Zero-fill)
89	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
90-97	Pic 9(8)	Paid #
98	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
99-106	Pic 9(8)	O/S #
107-157	Pic X(51)	N/A (Zero-fill)

Record Format - Loss (Excess Insurance)

Column #	Picture Clause	Value
1-5	Pic X(5)	NAIC Number
6-8	Pic X(3)	NAIC Group #
9-17	Pic X(9)	FEIN Number
18	Pic X(1)	Filing Method
19	Pic X(1)	Premium/Loss Indicator
20-22	Pic X(3)	Accounting Date
23	Pic X(1)	Experience Method
24-25	Pic X(2)	State Identifier
26	Pic X(1)	Line of Business
27	Pic X(1)	Form Type
28-33	Pic X(6)	Class
34-35	Pic 9(2)	Statistical Data Year
36	Pic X(1)	N/A (Zero-fill)
37	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
38-49	Pic 9(12)	*Paid Loss
50	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
51-62	Pic 9(12)	*Outstanding Loss
63	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
64-75	Pic 9(12)	Paid Allocated Loss Expense
76	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
77-88	Pic 9(12)	O/S Allocated Loss Expense
89	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
90-97	Pic 9(8)	Paid #
98	Pic X(1)	Sign Field
99-106	Pic 9(8)	O/S #
107-157	Pic X(51)	N/A (Zero-fill)

*Note: Allocated loss adjustment expense may be included in paid and outstanding losses.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 6602.APPENDIX H MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CLASS/CLASS GROUPS

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

Not in active United States military service and not otherwise employed full time by the Federal Government. The exposure base for all classes is number of person months.

Category	Class Code	Description
a) Dentists		
Oral Surgery Using Anesthesia	80210	Dentists This class applies to any dentist engaged in oral surgery or operative dentistry on patients rendered unconscious through the administering of any anesthesia or analgesia.
Oral Surgery Not Using Anesthesia All Other	80211	Dentists - Not Otherwise Classified

Category	Class Code	Description
b) Physicians and Surgeons	MD = DO =	Medical Doctor Doctor of Osteopaths
General Practitioner (Family Practice)	MD 80420 DO 84420	Family Physicians or General Practitioners - no surgery
	MD 80421 DO 84421	Family Physicians or General Practitioner - minor surgery
	MD 80117	Surgery - general practice or family practice
Obstetrics/Gynecology - Surgery	MD 80167 DO 84167	Surgery - gynecology
	MD 80168	Surgery - obstetrics
	MD 80153	Surgery - obstetrics - gynecology

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	DO 84153	
Obstetrics/Gynecology - Other	MD 80277 DO 84277	Gynecology - minor surgery
	MD 80244 DO 84244	Gynecology - no surgery
Orthopedic - Surgery	MD 80154 DO 84154	Surgery - Orthopedic
Emergency Room-Surgery	MD 80157 DO 84157	Emergency medicine - including major surgery
Emergency Room-Other	MD 80102 DO 84102	Emergency medicine - no major surgery
Cardiac - Surgery	MD 80141	Surgery - cardiac
	MD 80150 DO 84150	Surgery - cardiovascular disease
Cardiac - Other	MD 80281 DO 84281	Cardiovascular disease - minor surgery
	MD 80255 DO 84255	Cardiovascular disease - no surgery
Critical Care Medicine	MD 80283 DO 84283	Intensive Care Medicine - These classes apply to any general practitioner or specialist employed in an intensive care hospital unit.
General Surgery	MD 80143 DO 84143	Surgery - general - not otherwise classified. These classes do not apply to any family or general practitioner or to any specialist who occasionally performs major surgery.
Neuro Surgery	MD 80152 DO 84152	Surgery - neurology -, including child
	MD 80288 DO 84288	Neurology - including child - minor surgery
Plastic Surgery	MD 80156	Surgery - plastic - Not Otherwise

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	DO 84156	Classified
	MD 80155 DO 84155	Surgery - plastic - otorhinolaryngology
Vascular Surgery	MD 80146	Surgery - vascular
Thoracic Surgery	MD 80144 DO 84144	Surgery - thoracic

Category	Class Code	Description & Exposure Base
c) Hospitals		Hospitals - not otherwise classified
		For-Profit
	80611	Per bed exposure base
	80610	Per 100 outpatient visits exposure base
		Not-For-Profit
	80612	Per bed exposure base
	80617	Per 100 outpatient visits exposure base
		Governmental
	93215	Per bed exposure base
	93216	Per 100 outpatient visits exposure base
		Osteopathic
	84965	Per bed exposure base
	84966	Per 100 outpatient visits exposure base

Category	Class Code	Description & Exposure Base
d) Other Health Care Providers	80999	N/R

An aggregate total of all health care provider classes (other than physicians, surgeons and dentists) not included in categories (a) and (b).

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e) Other Health Care Facilities 80998 N/R

An aggregate total of all health care facility classes (other than hospitals) not included in category (c).

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

Individual insurer programs that are not rated and coded in accordance with the attached class definitions shall be reported using the following codes:

Code	Descriptions	Exposure Base
90410	Hospitals	N/R
90430	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	N/R
90999	All other Medical Malpractice Classes	N/R

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 6602.APPENDIX I COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY CLASS GROUPS - EXCLUDING PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION (PIPS)

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY

Voluntary Business Only

a) Fleet and non-fleet combined trucks, tractors and trailers - Zone rated

Classification Code	Exposure Base
1a	Car Months~~Years~~
1b	Receipts
1c	# of miles

b) Fleet and non-fleet combined trucks, tractors and trailers - All other - regardless of mileage

Classification Code	Exposure Base
2a	Car Months ~~Years~~

c) Fleet and non-fleet combined taxicabs and public livery - regardless of mileage, including limousines

Classification Code	Exposure Base
3a	Car Months ~~Years~~
3b	Receipts
3c	# of miles

d) Fleet and non-fleet combined school buses - regardless of mileage

Classification Code	Exposure Base
4a	Car Months ~~Years~~

e) Fleet and non-fleet combined other public buses - regardless of mileage and zone rated (includes transportation of athletes and entertainers, social service automobiles and van pools)

Classification Code	Exposure Base
5a	Car Months ~~Years~~
5b	Receipts
5c	# of miles

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Voluntary Business Only

f) Automobile Dealers

Classification Code	Exposure Base
6a	Rating Unit Years

g) Service Operations or Trailer Sales

Classification Code	Exposure Base
7a	Payroll

h) All Other Commercial Auto Classes

Classification Code	Exposure Base
8a	N/R

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 6602.APPENDIX J PRIVATE PASSENGER AUTO CLASSIFICATIONS

Private Passenger Auto

Voluntary Business Only

	Classification Code	Exposure Base
Private Passenger Auto Liability (Excluding PIPS)	191	Car Months ~~Years~~ (Bodily Injury)
Private Passenger Auto Physical Damage	211	Car Months ~~Years~~ (Comprehensive)

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 6602.APPENDIX L HOMEOWNER CLASSIFICATIONS

Homeowners

Voluntary Business Only

Homeowner coverages shall be classed and reported as follows:

Homeowner Package	Code	Exposure Base
HO-1	1	House Months ~~Years~~
HO-2	2	House Months ~~Years~~
HO-3	3	House Months ~~Years~~
HO-4	4	House Months ~~Years~~
HO-5	5	House Months ~~Years~~
HO-6	6	House Months ~~Years~~
HO-8	8	House Months ~~Years~~
Residential Fire	9	~~House-Years~~
Building or Building & Contents	9A	House Months
Contents Only	9B	House Months
Building Only	9C	House Months
Endorsement	**Code**	**Exposure Base**
Home Day Care (HO-323) (Liability Only)	323	N/R
Business Pursuits (HO-71) (Liability Only)	71	N/R

*Note: Residential fire policies subject to reporting for Code 9A are non-commercial forms, insuring buildings having 1-4 units, where one (1) of the units is owner occupied. Code 9C should be used to report residential fire policies on non-owner occupied buildings.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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1) Heading of the Part: Medical Assistance Programs

2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 120

3) Section Number: Proposed Action:

120.80 Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: Section 12-13 of the Illinois Public Aid Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 23, par. 12-13) [305 ILCS 5/12-13] and P. A. 88-554.

5) Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: In accordance with provisions of P. A. 88-554, these proposed amendments allow for a twenty-four month restriction for a recidivist client who continues to overutilize or abuse medical services. The twenty-four month restriction will allow staff to review new recipients rather than continually review the same clients every twelve months. This change will save staff time, save valuable Medicaid dollars and improve the quality of care received by recipients having their medical care coordinated by a primary care provider.

As a result of this rulemaking, once a recipient is identified, the Department will initially designate, without regard to choice, a Primary Care Provider, Primary Care Pharmacy or Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). The Department will select one provider, one pharmacy or HMO in reasonable geographical proximity to the recipient's home to serve as the recipient's Primary Care Provider, Primary Care Pharmacy or Health Maintenance Organization.

The Department's designation will remain in effect for the entire period of the restriction unless the recipient changes this designation. The recipient may change the Department's initial designation of a Primary Care Physician, Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO once without cause. If certain specified circumstances are verified, the recipient may change his or her designated provider for cause.

Current cost avoidance reports indicate the restriction of a recipient to a Primary Care Provider saves approximately $188 per client per month. As of March 31, 1995, there were 1270 recipients restricted within the Recipient Restriction Program. Using the third quarter FY'95 cost avoidance data, approximately $2.9 million will be saved over a 12 month period.

6) Will these proposed amendments replace emergency amendments currently in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

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8) Do these proposed amendments contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed amendments pending on this Part? Yes

Sections	Proposed Action	Illinois Register Citation
120.60	Amendment	April 21, 1995 (19 Ill. Reg. 5923)
120.379	Amendment	May 19, 1995 (19 Ill. Reg. 6770)
120.386	Amendment	May 19, 1995 (19 Ill. Reg. 6770)
120.387	Amendment	May 19, 1995 (19 Ill. Reg. 6770)

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: These proposed amendments do not affect units of local government.

11) Time, Place, and Manner in which Interested Persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Any interested parties may submit comments, data, views, or arguments concerning this proposed rulemaking. All comments must be in writing and should be addressed to Judy Umunna, Bureau of Rules and Regulations, Illinois Department of Public Aid, 100 South Grand Ave. E., 3rd Floor, Springfield, Illinois 62762 (Phone: (217) 524-3215). The Department requests the submission of written comments within 30 days after the publication of this notice. The Department will consider all written comments it receives during the first notice period as required by Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-40].

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporations affected: None

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: None

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) State reasons for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the two most recent regulatory agendas: The reasons for this rulemaking are fully described above in the complete description of the subjects and issues involved. This rulemaking was not anticipated by the Department when the two most recent regulatory agendas were published.

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

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TITLE 89: SOCIAL SERVICES
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID
SUBCHAPTER b: ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PART 120
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
120.1 Incorporation By Reference

SUBPART B: ASSISTANCE STANDARDS

Section
120.10 Eligibility For Medical Assistance
120.11 Eligibility For Medical Assistance For Pregnant Women and Children Born October 1, 1983, or Later Who Do Not Qualify As Mandatory Categorically Needy
120.12 Healthy Start - Medicaid Presumptive Eligibility Program For Pregnant Women
120.20 MANG(AABD) Income Standard
120.30 MANG(C) Income Standard
120.31 MANG(P) Income Standard
120.40 Exceptions To Use Of MANG Income Standard
120.50 AMI Income Standard

SUBPART C: FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Section
120.60 All Cases Other Than Intermediate Care, Skilled Nursing Care, DMHDD, DMHDD Approved Community Based Settings and Pregnant Women and Children Born October 1, 1983, or Later Who Do Not Qualify As Mandatory Categorically Needy
120.61 Cases in Intermediate Care, Skilled Nursing Care and DMHDD - MANG(AABD) and All Other Licensed Medical Facilities
120.62 Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD) Approved Home and Community Based Residential Settings Under 89 Ill. Adm. Code 140.643
120.63 Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD) Approved Home and Community Based Residential Settings
120.64 Pregnant Women and Children Born October 1, 1983, or Later Who Do Not Qualify As Mandatory Categorically Needy
120.65 Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD) Licensed Community - Integrated Living Arrangements

SUBPART D: SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE

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SUBPART E: RECIPIENT RESTRICTION PROGRAM

SUBPART F: MIGRANT MEDICAL PROGRAM

SUBPART G: AID TO THE MEDICALLY INDIGENT

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SUBPART H: MEDICAL ASSISTANCE - NO GRANT

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Articles III, IV, V, VI and VII and authorized by Section 12-13 of the Illinois Public Aid Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 23, pars. 3-1 et seq., 4-1 et seq., 5-1 et seq., 6-1 et seq., 7-1 et seq., and 12-13) [305 ILCS 5/Arts. III, IV, V, VI and VII and 12-13].

SOURCE: Filed effective December 30, 1977; peremptory amendment at 2 Ill. Reg. 17, p. 117, effective February 1, 1978; amended at 2 Ill. Reg. 31, p. 134, effective August 5, 1978; emergency amendment at 2 Ill. Reg. 37, p. 4, effective August 30, 1978, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 2 Ill. Reg. 46, p. 44, effective November 1, 1978; peremptory amendment at 2 Ill.

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Reg. 46, p. 56, effective November 1, 1978; emergency amendment at 3 Ill. Reg. 16, p. 41, effective April 9, 1979, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 3 Ill. Reg. 28, p. 182, effective July 1, 1979, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 33, p. 399, effective August 18, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 33, p. 415, effective August 18, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 38, p. 243, effective September 21, 1979, peremptory amendment at 3 Ill. Reg. 38, p. 321, effective September 7, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 40, p. 140, effective October 6, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 46, p. 36, effective November 2, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 47, p. 96, effective November 13, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 48, p. 1, effective November 15, 1979; peremptory amendment at 4 Ill. Reg. 9, p. 259, effective February 22, 1980; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 10, p. 258, effective February 25, 1980; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 12, p. 551, effective March 10, 1980; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 27, p. 387, effective June 24, 1980; emergency amendment at 4 Ill. Reg. 29, p. 294, effective July 8, 1980, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 37, p. 797, effective September 2, 1980; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 37, p. 800, effective September 2, 1980; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 45, p. 134, effective October 27, 1980; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 766, effective January 2, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 1134, effective January 26, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 5722, effective June 1, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 7071, effective June 23, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 7104, effective June 23, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 8041 effective July 27, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 8052, effective July 24, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 8106, effective August 1, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 10062, effective October 1, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 10079, effective October 1, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 10095, effective October 1, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 10113, effective October 1, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 10124, effective October 1, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 10131, effective October 1, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 10730, effective October 1, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 10733, effective October 1, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 10760, effective October 1, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 10767, effective October 1, 1981; peremptory amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 11647, effective October 16, 1981; peremptory amendment at 6 Ill. Reg. 611, effective January 1, 1982, amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 1216, effective January 14, 1982; emergency amendment at 6 Ill. Reg. 2447, effective March 1, 1982, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 6 Ill. Reg. 2452, effective February 11, 1982; peremptory amendment at 6 Ill. Reg. 6475, effective May 18, 1982; peremptory amendment at 6 Ill. Reg. 6912, effective May 20, 1982; emergency amendment at 6 Ill. Reg. 7299, effective June 2, 1982, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 8115, effective July 1, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 8142, effective July 1, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 8159, effective July 1, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 10970, effective August 26, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 11921, effective September 21, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 12293, effective October 1, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 12318, effective October 1, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 13754, effective November 1, 1982; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 394, effective January 1, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 6082; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 8256, effective July 1, 1983; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 8264, effective July 5, 1983; amended (by adding section being codified with no substantive change) at 7 Ill.

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Reg. 14747; amended (by adding sections being codified with no substantive change) at 7 Ill. Reg. 16108; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 5253, effective April 9, 1984; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 6770, effective April 27, 1984; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 13328, effective July 16, 1984; amended (by adding sections being codified with no substantive change) at 8 Ill. Reg. 17897; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 18903, effective September 26, 1984; peremptory amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 20706, effective October 3, 1984; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 25053, effective December 12, 1984; emergency amendment at 9 Ill. Reg. 830, effective January 3, 1985, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 4515, effective March 25, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 5346, effective April 11, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 7153, effective May 6, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 11346, effective July 8, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 12298, effective July 25, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 12823, effective August 9, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 15903, effective October 4, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 16300, effective October 10, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 16906, effective October 18, 1985; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 1192, effective January 10, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 3033, effective January 23, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 4907, effective March 7, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 6966, effective April 16, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 10688, effective June 3, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 12672, effective July 14, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 15649, effective September 19, 1986; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 3992, effective February 23, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 7652, effective April 15, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 8735, effective April 20, 1987; emergency amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 12458, effective July 10, 1987 for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 14034, effective August 14, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 14763, effective August 26, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 20142, effective January 1, 1988; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 20898, effective December 14, 1987; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 904, effective January 1, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 3516, effective January 22, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 6234, effective March 22, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 8672, effective May 13, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 9132, effective May 20, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 11483, effective June 30, 1988; emergency amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 11632, effective July 1, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 11839, effective July 1, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 12835, effective July 22, 1988; emergency amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 13243, effective July 29, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 17867, effective October 30, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 19704, effective November 15, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 20188, effective November 23, 1988; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 116, effective January 1, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 2081, effective February 3, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 3908, effective March 10, 1989; emergency amendment at 13 Ill. Reg. 11929, effective July 27, 1989, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired November 25, 1989; emergency amendments at 13 Ill. Reg. 12137, effective July 1, 1989, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 15404, effective October 6, 1989; emergency amendment at 13 Ill. Reg. 16586, effective October 2, 1989, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired March 1, 1990; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 17483, effective October 31, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 17838, effective November 8, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 18872, effective November 17, 1989; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 760, effective

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January 1, 1990; emergency amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 1494, effective January 2, 1990, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 4233, effective March 5, 1990; emergency amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 5839, effective April 3, 1990, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 6372, effective April 16, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 7637, effective May 10, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 10396, effective June 20, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 13227, effective August 6, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 14814, effective September 3, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 17004, effective September 30, 1990; emergency amendment at 15 Ill. Reg. 348, effective January 1, 1991, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 5302, effective April 1, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 10101, effective June 24, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 11973, effective August 12, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 12747, effective August 16, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg.14105, effective September 11, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 14240, effective September 23, 1991; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 139, effective December 24, 1991; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 1862, effective January 20, 1992; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 10034, effective June 15, 1992; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 11582, effective July 15, 1992; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 17290, effective November 3, 1992; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 1102, effective January 15, 1993; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 6827, effective April 21, 1993; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 10402, effective June 28, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 2051, effective January 21, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 5934, effective April 1, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 8718, effective June 1, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 11231, effective July 1, 1994; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 2905, effective February 27, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART E: RECIPIENT RESTRICTION PROGRAM

Section 120.80 Recipient Restriction Program

a) The Recipient Restriction Program (RRP) shall identify recipients who unnecessarily utilize medical services. When the Department determines, on the basis of statistical norms and the medical judgement of physicians and/or pharmacologists, that a Medicaid recipient has received medical services that are not medically necessary or in such a manner as to constitute an abuse of medical privileges, the decision to restrict a recipient to a Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy will be made. RRP applies to all medical assistance programs administered by the Department.

b) Primary and Secondary Sources of Recipient Identification

1) The primary source of recipient identification shall be the Surveillance and Utilization Review Subsystem (SURS) of the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). On a quarterly basis, SURS analyzes the entire Medicaid population, determines medical usage per recipient and will identify recipients with usages in excess of the quarterly established norm of recipients in the same category of assistance and like demographic areas.

2) Secondary sources of identification shall be incoming referrals,

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such as referrals from medical providers, law enforcement officials or members of the general public. All referrals shall be reviewed and analyzed. Recipients found to have loaned or altered their medical cards for the purpose of obtaining medical benefits for which they or other persons are not legitimately entitled; falsely represented medical coverage; found in possession of blank or forged prescription pads; or who knowingly assisted providers in rendering excessive services or defrauding the Medical Assistance Program shall be restricted.

c) Once a recipient is identified, medical usage based on diagnoses and/or medical condition for the nine months preceding identification shall be reviewed. Medical Assistance Consultants, licensed physicians and/or pharmacologists will determine if the recipient should be restricted due to the medical services received being not medically necessary. The Department shall initially designate, without regard to choice, a Primary Care Provider and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). The Department's designation shall remain in effect for the entire period of the restriction unless the recipient changes this designation pursuant to subsection (f) of this Section. Each recipient to be restricted will be notified in writing. ~~Such notification shall provide twenty-one (21) calendar days for the recipient, grantee or caretaker relative to cooperate by completing and returning to the Department, a form which designates a Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy; or the selection of a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). Upon receipt of the selected provider, the Department will review the choice of the primary care physician to ensure that the designated primary care physician is a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy, licensed to practice medicine in all its branches; is a properly registered Medicaid provider in good standing with the Department; per the physician registration is enrolled to provide physician services with the Department; and is willing to serve as the primary care physician. The recipient will be informed that the selection of a Health Maintenance Organization will apply to the entire family unit.~~ This notice will also contain a statement relating to the necessity of services consistent with the findings of the professional consultants; a statement advising them of their right to appeal; and a toll-free number to call for information. ~~, and a statement of the Department's right to designate a Primary Care Provider if the recipient fails to do so.~~

d) Department Designated Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO

~~1)~~ ~~If the recipient, grantee or caretaker relative does not respond to the notice by either designating a Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO as directed, or by filing an appeal, then a physician and/or pharmacy will be designated by the Department for the recipient. The Department will not designate an HMO.~~

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1)~~2)~~ The Department will select one provider ~~physician~~ and/or one pharmacy or HMO in reasonable geographical proximity to the recipient's home ~~who recently provided services to the recipient and who agrees~~ to serve as the recipient's Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or Health Maintenance Organization. ~~If none of these providers agree to serve as the Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy, the Department shall designate another physician and/or pharmacy who agrees to serve in that capacity and whose medical offices are in reasonable geographical proximity to the recipient's home. The criteria used by the Department in designating a primary care physician will be identical to those enumerated in subsection (c) above.~~

2) The Primary Care Provider shall be: a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy, licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, a properly registered Medicaid provider in good standing with the Department per the physician registration, enrolled to provide physician services with the Department and willing to serve as the Primary Care Provider; or a clinic enrolled to provide primary care.

e) Recipient, Grantee or Caretaker Relative Designated Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO

~~1)~~ ~~A recipient, grantee or caretaker relative designating a Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy must do so in writing. Such designation shall be submitted to the Department. The Department shall verify with the physician and/or pharmacy their willingness to be Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy for the recipient. The restriction will be effective with the next regular issuance of the Medical Eligibility Card.~~

1)~~2)~~ Types of Services Provided or Authorized

A) Once restricted, the Medical Eligibility Card shall display the program restriction code and the name of the Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO on the front of the card with the name of the restricted recipient. The card will also contain a notice that emergency services will not be restricted. If restricted to a Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~, the Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ must provide or authorize the following ambulatory care services for the restricted recipient before the Department will render payment for the services:

i) Clinic
ii) Laboratory
iii) Outpatient Hospital
iv) Pharmacy
v) Physician
vi) Podiatric

B) The Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO must supply all

prescriptions. Authorization to obtain prescriptions from any other source will only be approved in such instances when a specific item is not part of the Primary Care Pharmacy's or HMO's inventory and cannot be acquired through the Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO.

2)~~3~~) Other covered services may be provided by a qualified provider in the Department's Medical Program.

~~f) In lieu of a Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy, the recipient for whom restriction is required may designate, in written form, a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). If a recipient is restricted to an HMO and disenrolls within the four quarter time period for restriction, a Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy for the recipient shall be selected immediately by the recipient, grantee or caretaker relative. If the recipient, grantee or caretaker relative fails to select a Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy within twenty-one (21) calendar days after written notification, the Department will designate a Primary Care Provider for the recipient in accordance with subsection (d)(2). During the interim period, an emergency medical card will be issued if necessary.~~

f)~~g~~) Changing the Designated Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO

1) The recipient may change the Department's initial designation of a Primary Care Provider, Primary Care Pharmacy or Health Maintenance Organization once without cause. The request for change must be submitted to the Department in writing.

2)~~1~~) ~~A recipient may change his/her designation of a Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy once every six (6) months.~~ The recipient may change his or her ~~his/her~~ designated provider for cause ~~more frequently~~ if one of the following circumstances is verified:

A) Change of recipient's residence from the geographic area of the Primary Care Provider, ~~Physician and/or~~ Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO;~~.~~

B) Change in the recipient's medical condition which the Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ is unable to treat or refer to another provider;~~.~~

C) Death of the Primary Care Provider; ~~Physician.~~

D) Disenrollment of the Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO from the Medical Assistance Program; and ~~.~~

E) Notice from the Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO that they will no longer serve as the Primary Care Provider.

3)~~2~~) The Department will notify the recipient in writing if the Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO has disenrolled as a provider of Medicaid services or if the provider notifies the Department of their unwillingness to

continue to serve as the recipient's Primary Care Provider.

4)~~3~~) Changes in designated Primary Care Provider ~~Physician~~ and/or Primary Care Pharmacy or HMO shall be processed effective with the next regular issuance of the Medical Eligibility Card. A temporary medical card will be issued if necessary.

5) For all changes, the Department will determine if the requested change meets the criteria in subsection (d) of this Section.

g)~~h~~) Length of Restriction

1) Once recipients are restricted they remain in restriction for a minimum of four full quarters. If restricted recipients transfer to a different assistance unit, the restriction will be processed to follow the recipient. If a restricted recipient becomes inactive and is subsequently reactivated, the restriction will be reactivated until such time as four full quarters have elapsed.

2) Reevaluation of the Recipient's Medical Usage

A) When a recipient has had his or her ~~his/her~~ medical card restricted for four full quarters, the Department shall reevaluate the recipient's medical usage to determine whether the recipient continues to receive medical services that are not medically necessary. The Department shall evaluate each case not later than eighteen months after the effective date of restriction. If the recipient is still receiving medical services that are not medically necessary, the restriction shall be continued for an additional period of eight ~~another four~~ full quarters. If the recipient no longer is receiving medical services that are not medically necessary, the restriction shall be discontinued. A "quarter", for purposes of this Section, shall be defined as one of the following three-month periods of time: January-March, April-June, July-September or October-December.

B) If necessary to determine if medical services that are not medically necessary are still being received, the Department shall obtain a complete copy of the recipient's medical record from the Primary Care Provider~~Physician~~. The medical record will be reviewed by the Medical Assistant Consultant with a final determination by a licensed physician and/or pharmacologist to determine if the level of medical services is necessary.

C) If the decision is to release the recipient from restriction, such release will be processed effective with the next regular issuance of the Medical Eligibility Card so that the card no longer displays a program restriction code or a provider's ~~physician's~~ and/or pharmacy's or HMO's name for the recipient.

D) If the services are determined to be medically unnecessary, the recipient will be notified in writing of the continued restriction. The Department may designate a different

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Primary Care Physician, Primary Care Pharmacy or Health Maintenance Organization. The criteria in subsection (d) of this Section shall apply ~~as set forth in subsection (c) above. Such notification shall provide twenty-one (21) calendar days for the recipient, grantee or caretaker relative to cooperate by completing and returning to the Department a form which designates a new Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy, or the selection of a Health Maintenance Organization. In the event the Department is not provided with a response within the twenty-one (21) calendar day period, a Primary Care Physician and/or Primary Care Pharmacy will be designated by the Department in accordance with subsection (d)(2).~~

3) If the restriction is continued, ~~the recipient shall continue to be restricted for an additional four full quarters. Subsequent to this four quarter period,~~ a review will be conducted in accordance with subsection ~~(h)(2)~~ (g)(2) of this Section, subsequent to the additional eight quarter period.

4) A recipient who has been restricted under this Section, is released and then is restricted under this Section a subsequent time, shall be restricted for a period of eight full quarters. Subsequent to this eight quarter period, a review will be conducted in accordance with subsection (g)(2) of this Section.

h)~~i)~~ Recipients have the right to appeal inclusion in the program. (See 89 Ill. Adm. Code 102.80 thru 102.84~~)~~.)

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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1) Heading of the Part: Newborn Metabolic Screening and Treatment Code

2) Code Citation: 77 Ill. Adm. Code 661

3)

Section Numbers:	Proposed Action:
661.10	Amendment
661.15	Amendment
661.20	Amendment
661.30	Amendment
661.35	Amendment
661.40	Amendment
661.50	Amendment
661.70	Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by the Phenylketonuria Testing Act [410 ILCS 240].

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: The Department's genetics program screens all newborns in Illinois for biotindase deficiency, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, galactosemia, congenital primary hypothyroidism, phenylketonuria (PKU), and sickle cell disease/trait and other hemoglobinopathies. The genetics program also provides comprehensive follow-up services to all infants at-risk and/or diagnosed with one of the above disorders. Early detection of these serious disorders prevents slow or poor physical and mental development and avoids costly rehabilitative services. Current rules describe the responsibility; collection of blood and submission of specimens; interpretation of results; designation of consultants; reports; diagnosis and treatment; exemption; and fee-for-service necessary to help fulfill the Department's newborn screening mandate.

The current trend in hospitals providing maternity services, of discharging babies very early after birth (12 to 24 hours), has made it necessary for the Department's laboratory to utilize more sensitive testing equipment and procedures to detect these genetic disorders. The equipment currently in use does not have the level of sensitivity to reliably detect abnormal levels of PKU for such young newborns. This shortcoming has made it necessary for all infants with early discharge to return to the hospital for repeat tests. As is to be expected, not all newborns who should be retested return for a follow-up specimen. The new equipment eliminates the need for a repeat screening for all infants discharged before 48 hours of life.

The proposed rulemaking also increases the fee for screening services provided under these rules from $20.00 to $25.00 per infant. This fee increase will provide the monies needed for the new equipment obtained by the Department's laboratory to perform the more sensitive analysis of

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specimens. The fee increase will also fund comprehensive follow-up services administered by the Department and will allow development, implementation and maintenance of an electronic data system to enable the transfer of screening results and patient demographic information between reporting hospitals and the Department. The $5.00 increase per infant represents the actual cost of screening, based on the number of births in the State for FY96 and an analysis repeat rate of 49 percent. This repeat rate refers to a second analysis on a blood sample that has already been submitted and is not an additional charge to the patient.

6) Will this Rulemaking Replace an Emergency Rule Currently in Effect? No

7) Does this Rulemaking Contain an Automatic Repeal Date? No

8) Does this Rulemaking Contain Any Incorporation By Reference? No

9) Are there any other Proposed Amendments Pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking will have no impact on units of local government.

11) Time, Place, and Manner in which Interested Persons May Comment on this Rulemaking: Interested persons may present their comments concerning these rules by writing within 45 days after this issue of the *Illinois Register* to:

Gail M. DeVito
Illinois Department of Public Health
525 West Jefferson, Second Floor
Springfield, Illinois 62761
217/782-6187

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Type of Small Businesses Affected: Small businesses will not be affected by this rulemaking.

B) Reporting, Bookkeeping or Other Procedures Required for Compliance: No new reporting procedures are required by this rulemaking.

C) Types of Professional Skills Necessary for Compliance: None

13) This rulemaking was not included on either of the most recent regulatory agendas because: The need for this rulemaking was not fully determined at the time of the filing of the last regulatory agenda.

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 77: PUBLIC HEALTH
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SUBCHAPTER i: MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

PART 661
NEWBORN METABOLIC SCREENING AND TREATMENT CODE

Section
661.10 Responsibility
661.15 Definitions
661.20 Collection of Blood and Submission of Specimens
661.30 Interpretation of Results
661.35 Designation of Consultants
661.40 Reports
661.50 Diagnosis and Treatment
661.60 Exemption
661.70 Fee Assessment and Payment

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Phenylketonuria Testing Act [410 ILCS 240].

SOURCE: Adopted December 14, 1973; emergency rules at 3 Ill. Reg. 28, p. 224, effective June 28, 1979, for a maximum of 150 days; rules repealed and new rules adopted at 3 Ill. Reg. 48, p. 42, effective November 20, 1979; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 4593, effective April 15, 1981; amended and codified at 8 Ill. Reg. 19041, effective September 26, 1984; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 12921, effective August 1, 1987; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 15079, effective October 1, 1989; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 13292, effective August 15, 1990; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 13609, effective August 1, 1993; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 661.10 Responsibility

a) The physician in attendance at or immediately after the birth of the newborn infant shall have primary responsibility for seeing that a specimen of the infant's blood is screened in accordance with this Part. Newborn screening consists of testing for phenylketonuria (PKU), primary hypothyroidism, galactosemia, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, and biotinidase deficiency and sickle cell disease/trait. A single blood specimen meeting the requirements for testing for phenylketonuria (See Section 661.20) shall suffice for these tests. The physician may delegate this responsibility to the hospital administrator or to the administrator's designated representative, such as a member of the pediatrics staff, the laboratory director, the obstetrical supervisor, or other hospital official. When a retest is determined to be necessary pursuant to Section 661.30 of this Part, the Illinois Department of Public Health shall notify the physician or his designee who is responsible for obtaining another specimen and

having the specimen tested.

b) If the infant is not born in or admitted to a hospital or when there is no physician in attendance at or immediately after the birth, the physician caring for the infant during the first month of life shall be the individual responsible for seeing that a blood specimen for newborn screening is submitted. When there is no physician caring for such an infant during this period, the parents or guardian are responsible. Local ~~or--state~~ health authorities or the Department shall assist the parents or guardian in having a blood specimen submitted for testing.

c) All specimens collected pursuant to this Part shall be submitted for testing to the Newborn Screening ~~Metabolic-Diseases~~ Section, Division of Laboratories, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2121 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

d) When a retest is determined to be necessary pursuant to Section 661.30 of this Part, the Illinois Department of Public Health shall notify the physician or his designee who is responsible for obtaining another specimen and having the specimen tested.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 661.15 Definitions

"Act" means ~~"AN-ACT-concerning--the--disease--of--phenylketonuria--and other--metabolic--diseases,--designating--certain-powers-and-duties-in relation-thereto,-providing-penalties-for-violation-thereof,-to-repeal an-Act-therein-named--and--to--make--an--appropriation--in--connection therewith."~~ the Phenylketonuria Testing Act ~~(Ill.-Rev.-Stat.-1987,-ch.-111-1/2,-pars.-4903-et-seq.)~~ [410 ILCS 240].

"Advisory Committee" means the Genetic and Metabolic Diseases Advisory Committee appointed by the Director.

"Department" means the Department of Public Health.

"Director" means the Director of the Department of Public Health.

"Newborn Screening" or "testing" means the testing of a blood sample for phenylketonuria (PKU), primary hypothyroidism, galactosemia, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, and biotinidase deficiency and sickle cell disease/trait.

"PKU" means phenylketonuria.

"Using known statistical techniques" means a standard is developed on each batch rather than using a constant known standard.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 661.20 Collection of Blood and Submission of Specimens

Newborn Screening shall be performed on a single blood specimen which meets the following requirements of testing for phenylketonuria.

a) Every infant regardless of age shall have a specimen collected prior to discharge from the hospital.

b) Infants who leave the hospital before they are at least 24 ~~48~~ hours of age shall have a blood specimen drawn for testing before discharge. A second blood specimen for testing shall be obtained on such infants by the 5th day ~~before-the-third-week~~ of life by the attending physician or his designee as provided in Section 661.10(a).

c) Specimens shall be collected no earlier than 24 ~~48~~ hours after birth from those infants not discharged before 24 ~~48~~ hours of age.

d) Specimens from infants requiring parenteral feeding or from premature infants should be obtained after their condition has stabilized as determined by the attending physician. It is suggested that such infants be tested initially on or near the 7th day of life.

e) For infants not born in hospitals or not admitted to a hospital during the neonatal period (under 28 days of age), a blood specimen shall be collected by the 5th day ~~before-the-third-week~~ of life and no earlier than 12 ~~48~~ hours after birth.

f) The completed collection form (See Section 661.40) with a blood specimen shall be submitted for testing to the Newborn Screening ~~Metabolic--Diseases~~ Section, Division of Laboratories, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2121 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

g) Blood specimens must be submitted to the Department ~~laboratory~~ no later than 48 hours after collection and shall be examined by the Department ~~laboratory~~ within five days of receipt.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 661.30 Interpretation of Results

a) Phenylketonuria

1) Normal ~~A~~ phenylalanine levels shall be established using known statistical techniques. ~~level-below-4-mg/dl-(milligram/deciliter)-is-considered-negative-for-PKU-and-no-action-is-necessary.~~

2) When the blood phenylalanine level is deemed to be above normal~~4 mg/dl-or-above~~, there is the possibility of phenylketonuria and a repeat test shall be performed on the same sample. If the second PKU determination is above normal, the physician or his deisgnee shall be notified immediately by telephone by the Department. The ~~Illinois~~ Department ~~of--Public--Health~~ shall notify the

infant's physician or his designee immediately by telephone.

A) If the repeat test is normal ~~below 4 mg/dl~~, the test will be considered negative and no action is necessary.

B) If the repeat test is again above normal ~~4 mg/dl or above~~, the case shall be referred to a designated consultant for a quantitative phenylalanine determination and other diagnostic studies as determined by the consultant.

b) Primary Hypothyroidism

1) Neonatal levels for thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) vary with gestational age, birthweight, time of collection and in response to concurrent medical problems. Normal TSH levels shall be established using known statistical techniques.

2) When the TSH determination is deemed to be above normal, a second TSH, and also a thyroxin (T4), determination shall be performed on the same sample. If the second TSH determination is above normal ~~high~~, the physician or his designee shall be notified immediately by telephone by the ~~Illinois~~ Department ~~of--Public Health~~. The Department shall recommend referral of the infant to a designated pediatric endocrinologist for further evaluation for primary hypothyroidism and additional serum testing for thyroid function when high levels are found.

c) Galactosemia

1) Laboratory tests for galactosemia may be performed by testing for galactose and galactose-1-phosphate or ~~are designed to detect~~ a deficiency of the galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase enzyme. Normal test results indicate a normal level of galactose and galactose-1-phosphate or the presence of the enzyme. Test results are abnormal when the levels of galactose and galactose-1-phosphate are above the normal range or the presence of the enzyme is not indicated.

2) When the first determination ~~of the enzyme~~ is deemed abnormal, a second determination shall be performed on the same sample. If the second determination is abnormal, the physician or his designee shall be notified immediately by telephone by the Department and recommendations shall be given to change the diet of the infant to a lactose free diet. ~~A second specimen shall be resubmitted on filter paper.~~ The Department shall recommend referral of the infant to a designated consultant for a quantitative determination of galactose and further diagnostic studies.

~~3) If the submitted specimen is again abnormal, the case shall be referred to a designated consultant for a quantitative determination of the enzyme and further diagnostic studies.~~

d) Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (secondary to 21-hydroxylase deficiency)

1) Neonatal levels for 17-hydroxyprogesterone vary with gestational age, birthweight, time of collection and in response to concurrent medical problems. Normal 17-hydroxyprogesterone

levels shall be established using known statistical techniques.

2) When the 17-hydroxyprogesterone determination is deemed to be above normal, a second 17-hydroxyprogesterone, determination shall be performed on the same sample. If the second 17-hydroxyprogesterone determination is high, the physician or his designee shall be notified immediately by telephone by the ~~Illinois~~ Department ~~of--Public--Health~~. The Department shall recommend referral of the infant to a designated pediatric endocrinologist for further evaluation for congenital adrenal hyperplasia ~~and additional serum testing--when--high--levels--are found~~.

e) Biotinidase Deficiency

1) Laboratory tests for biotinidase deficiency are designed to detect a deficiency of the biotinidase enzyme. Normal test results indicate the presence of the enzyme. Test results are abnormal when the presence of the enzyme is not indicated.

2) When the first determination of the enzyme is deemed abnormal, a second determination shall be performed on the same sample. If the second determination is abnormal, the physician or his designee shall be notified immediately by telephone. A second specimen shall be resubmitted on filter paper.

3) If the resubmitted specimen is again abnormal, the case shall be referred to a designated consultant for a quantitative determination of the enzyme and further diagnostic studies.

f) Sickle Cell Disease/Trait

A test will be used to determine the presence of the hemoglobins A, F, S, C and other hemoglobins.

1) When F and S hemoglobins are detected on the same specimen, the Department shall recommend referral to a designated consultant for follow-up and counseling.

2) When F, S and C hemoglobins are detected on the same specimen, the Department shall recommend referral to a designated consultant for follow-up and counseling.

3) When F, A and C hemoglobins or F, A and S hemoglobins are detected on the same specimen, the Department shall recommend counseling by the attending physician or another qualified counselor.

4) When adult A hemoglobin is detected as the predominant component and the specimen was collected at less than 2 weeks of age, it will be assumed that the infant received a blood transfusion and a report indicating such will be made. A specimen should be drawn from all such infants after 3 months.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 661.35 Designation of Consultants

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

a) The Chief of the Division of Family Health with the advice of the Director of the Division of Specialized Care for Children ~~Services for Crippled Children~~ University of Illinois, and the Advisory Committee, shall designate and distribute lists of qualified professionals to serve as Consultants to specified subprograms within the Genetics Section ~~Genetic Diseases Program~~.

b) Equivalency in all qualifications specified in this section shall be determined by the Chief of the Division of Family Health with the advice of the Director of the Division of Specialized Care for Children ~~Services for Crippled Children~~ University of Illinois, and the Advisory Committee.

c) The minimum qualifications required for designation as a consultant are a license to practice medicine in all its branches in Illinois, certification by the American Board of Pediatrics or equivalent board from another country and employment within a medical school setting. In addition, to be designated to serve specified subprograms, Consultants shall also have the following qualifications:

1) Phenylketonuria (PKU): ~~shall have~~ at least three years experience in diagnosis and treatment of cases with PKU and inborn errors of metabolism, and shall have available on a daily basis, a support staff of nutritionists and social workers who are experienced in and assigned to the treatment of these children with phenylalanine restricted diets.
2) Primary Hypothyroidism: ~~shall have~~ training in pediatric endocrinology with membership in the Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrinology Society or certification of special competence in Pediatric Endocrinology by the American Board of Pediatrics or an equivalent board from another country.
3) Galactosemia: ~~shall have~~ at least three years of experience in diagnosis and treatment of children with galactosemia and inborn errors of metabolism.
4) Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia: ~~shall have~~ training in Pediatric Endocrinology with membership in the Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrinology Society or certification of special competence in Pediatric Endocrinology by the American Board of Pediatrics or an equivalent board from another country.
5) Biotinidase Deficiency: ~~shall have~~ at least three years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of children with biotinidase deficiency and inborn errors of metabolism.
6) Sickle Cell Disease: ~~shall have~~ training in pediatric hemotology.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 661.40 Reports

a) Only collection forms with attached filter paper blood collectors

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supplied by the Division of Laboratories, Illinois Department of Public Health, 2121 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612 are to be used in submitting blood specimens for newborn screening.

b) Any hospital performing the required newborn screening tests in addition to submitting specimens to the Illinois Department of Public Health Laboratory shall comply with all requirements of this Part, and shall notify the ~~Illinois~~ Department ~~of Public Health~~ immediately by telephone whenever:

1) the initial and repeat phenylalanine levels are ~~4 mg/dl or~~ above normal;
2) the initial and repeat T4 determinations are low or TSH determinations are high;
3) the initial and repeat galactose/galactose-1-phosphate or galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase determinations are abnormal;
4) the initial and repeat 17-hydroxyprogesterone determinations are high;
5) the initial and repeat biotinidase enzyme determinations are abnormal;
6) the presence of A, F, S and C hemoglobins are detected.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 661.50 Diagnosis and Treatment

The Department shall also maintain a registry to record the results of diagnosis and treatment for those cases in which abnormal findings were noted on the screening tests.

a) Phenylketonuria. Dietary therapy shall not be instituted until a quantitative serum phenylalanine determination to corroborate the positive screening test has been performed under the direction of a designated consultant to establish the diagnosis of phenylketonuria. The necessary medically prescribed treatment product shall be supplied by the Department for diagnosed cases as long as medically indicated. Long term follow up of phenylketonuria children is necessary to adjust diet and to assess growth and development.

b) Primary Hypothyroidism. Replacement therapy with thyroid hormone is required. Long term follow up of primary hypothyroid children is necessary in order to adjust medication and to assess growth and development.

c) Galactosemia. Therapy with a lactose free diet is required. Long Term follow up of children with galactosemia is necessary in order to ensure proper growth and development.

d) Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia. Replacement therapy with corticosteroids is required. Long-term follow-up of congenital adrenal hyperplasia children is necessary in order to adjust medications and to assess growth and development. Other medications

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may be necessary.

e) Biotinidase Deficiency. Therapy with biotin is required. Long-term follow-up of children with biotinidase deficiency is necessary in order to ensure proper growth and development.

f) Sickle Cell Disease/Trait. Antibiotic prophylaxis is required after a definitive diagnosis has been made of sickle cell disease by a designated consultant. For families of infants with sickle cell trait every effort shall be made to assure that genetic and supportive counseling is available.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 661.70 Fee Assessment and Payment

a) Each person who submits to the Department any sample for newborn screening shall be assessed a fee of $25.00 ~~$20.00~~ for such analysis unless specimens are requested by the Department for follow-up purposes. Samples for applicants and recipients of public assistance under the Public Aid Code [305 ILCS 5] shall not be assessed a fee.

b) Statements of fee assessment shall be mailed to persons submitting specimens for analysis on a monthly basis.

c) Payment shall be rendered to the Department upon receipt of the monthly statement of fee assessment.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

1) Heading of the Part: Claiming Races

2) Code Citation: 11 Ill. Adm. Code 510

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:

510.190 Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: 230 ILCS 5

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This rulemaking removes the restriction for entering a claimed horse for less than 25 percent of its claiming price.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: No local governmental units will be required to increase expenditures.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Written comments should be submitted, within 45 days of this notice, to:

Gina DiCaro
Illinois Racing Board
Legal Department
100 West Randolph, Ste. 11-100
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 814-2600

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Date rule was submitted to the Business Assistance Office of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs: June 14, 1995

B) Types of small business affected: None

C) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: None

D) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

13) State reasons for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the two most recent regulatory agendas: Rulemaking was not anticipated at the time the regulatory agendas were published. This rulemaking pertains to recent legislative changes in the Horse Racing Act of 1975.

The full text of the Proposed Amendment begins on the next page:

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TITLE 11: ALCOHOL, HORSE RACING, AND LOTTERY
SUBTITLE B: HORSE RACING
CHAPTER I: ILLINOIS RACING BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL OCCUPATION LICENSEES

PART 510
CLAIMING RACES

Section

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 [230 ILCS 5].

SOURCE: Adopted at 5 Ill. Reg. 1686, effective February 16, 1981; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 8300, effective August 5, 1981; codified at 5 Ill. Reg. 10911; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 2167, effective February 4, 1983; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 3197, effective March 14, 1983; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 14992, effective August 6, 1984; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 17636, effective October 16, 1990; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 12423, effective July 15, 1993; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 13612, effective July 30, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 2064, effective January 21, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 11607, effective July 7, 1994; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 510.190 Entering Claimed Horse

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

a) For a period of 30 days after the claim~~,~~ of a harness horse, it shall not start in a race in which the eligibility price is~~:~~ ~~1) For thoroughbred:--less-than-25-per-cent-more-than-the-price-at--which--it was-claimed;~~ ~~2) For-Harness:--less~~ less than 10 per cent more than the price at which it was claimed.

b) The day claimed shall not count, but the following calendar day shall be the first day, and the horse shall be entitled to enter whenever necessary so that it may start on the 31st calendar day following the claim for any claiming price. ~~In-thoroughbred-racing,-this--provision shall-not-apply-to-starter-handicaps-in-which-the-weight-to-be-carried is-assigned-by-the-handicapper.~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

1) Heading of the Part: Identification of Horses

2) Code Citation: 11 Ill. Adm. Code 1307

3) Section Numbers: 1307.80 — Proposed Action: Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: 230 ILCS 5

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This rulemaking recognizes an alternative method of horse identification. Freeze branding is the practice of affixing the horse's registration number to the neck of the horse.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? Yes

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: No local governmental units will be required to increase expenditures.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Written comments should be submitted, within 45 days of this notice, to: Gina DiCaro, Illinois Racing Board, Legal Department, 100 West Randolph, Ste. 11-100, Chicago, Illinois 60601, 312/814-2600.

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Date rule was submitted to the Business Assistance Office of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs: June 14, 1995

B) Types of small business affected: None

C) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: None

D) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) State reasons for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the two most recent regulatory agendas: Rulemaking was not anticipated at the time the regulatory agendas were published. This rulemaking is a result of change in legislation.

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The full text of the Proposed Amendment begins on the next page:

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

1) Heading of the Part: Interstate Common Pools

2) Code Citation: 11 Ill. Adm. Code 302

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:

302.10	New Section
302.20	New Section
303.30	New Section

4) Statutory Authority: 230 ILCS 5

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This rulemaking establishes provisions for commingling of wagering pools with other jurisdictions.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? Yes

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: No local governmental units will be required to increase expenditures.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Written comment should be submitted, within 45 days of this notice, to:

Gina DiCaro
Illinois Racing Board
Legal Department
100 West Randolph, Ste. 11-100
Chicago, IL 60601
312/814-2600

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Date rule was submitted to the Business Assistance Office of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs: June 14, 1995

B) Types of small business affected: None

C) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: None

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

D) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) State reason(s) for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the two (2) most recent regulatory agendas: Rulemaking was not anticipated at the time the regulatory agendas were published. This rulemaking is a result of recent changes in legislation.

The full text of the proposed rule begins on the next page:

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

TITLE 11: ALCHOL, HORSE RACING, AND LOTTERY
SUBTITLE B: HORSE RACING
CHAPTER I: ILLINOIS RACING BOARD
SUBCHAPTER a: GENERAL RULES
PART 302
INTERSTATE COMMON POOLS

Section
302.10 General
302.20 Illinois as the Guest State
302.30 Illinois as the Host State

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 9(b) of the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 [230 ILCS 5/9(b)].

SOURCE: Emergency rules adopted at 19 Ill. Reg. 8002, effective June 5, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; added at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 302.10 General

a) All executed contracts governing participation in interstate common pools shall be submitted to the Board.
b) Individual wagering transactions are made at the point of sale in the state where placed. Pari-mutuel pools are combined for computing odds and calculating payoffs but will be held separate for auditing and all other purposes.
c) Any surcharges or withholding in addition to the takeout shall only be applied in the jurisdiction imposing such surcharges or withholdings.

Section 302.20 Illinois as the Guest State

a) Pari-mutuel wagering pools may be combined with corresponding wagering pools in the host state, or with corresponding pools established by one or more other jurisdictions.
b) In the event that an organization licensee commingles Illinois pools with the pools of an out-of-state host track, all Illinois pool data shall be transmitted by the organization licensee as one pool irrespective of the number of totalizator services involved.
c) In the event that an organization licensee commingles Illinois pools with the pools of an out-of-state host track, all rules in effect in the host state shall apply.
d) In the event that an organization licensee commingles Illinois pools with the pools of an out-of-state host track, if for any reason it becomes impossible to successfully merge all Illinois wagers into the interstate common pool, the organization licensee shall calculate prices and make payoffs based on Illinois handle rather than issuing refunds or making payoffs based on the sending race track's prices.

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

All Illinois licensees shall publish a copy of this subsection in their official programs.

e) In the event that an organization licensee commingles Illinois pools with the pools of an out-of-state host track, where takeout rates in the common pool are not identical to the takeout rate applicable in Illinois, the Illinois organization licensee may adopt the takeout rate of the sending state or utilize the net price calculation method.

f) An interstate commission fee shall exceed 5% only for Grade I thoroughbred races and only for harness races with purses exceeding $200,000.

g) All Illinois licensees shall provide the Board with pari-mutuel data by way of electronic transmission in a Board prescribed format.

Section 302.30 Illinois as Host Track

a) With the approval of the Board, an organization licensee may offer one or more of its pari-mutuel races to guest facilities in other states and participate in a common pool.

b) Where takeout rates in the common pool are not identical, the net price calculation may be utilized.

c) Illinois pari-mutuel rules shall apply.

d) If for any reason it becomes impossible to successfully merge pool data into the interstate common pool of the organization licensee, or a Board representative determines that attempting to effect transfer of pool data from the guest state may endanger the organization licensee's wagering pool, or cause an unreasonable delay of the racing program, the Board's pari-mutuel auditor shall determine under the circumstances whether to manually merge guest pools, exclude guest pools or delay the Illinois program.

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

1) Heading of the Part: Medication

2) Code Citation: 11 Ill. Adm. Code 509

3) Section Numbers: 509.95 — Proposed Action: Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: 230 ILCS 5

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This rulemaking establishes provisions for the administration of furosemide (Lasix).

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? Yes

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: No local governmental units will be required to increase expenditures.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Written comments should be submitted, within 45 days of this notice, to:

Gina DiCaro
Illinois Racing Board
Legal Department
100 West Randolph, Ste. 11-100
Chicago, Illinois 60601
312/814-2600

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Date rule was submitted to the Business Assistance Office of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs: June 14, 1995

B) Types of small business affected: None

C) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: None

D) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) State reasons for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the

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two most recent regulatory agendas: Rulemaking was not anticipated at the time the regulatory agendas were published. This rulemaking is a result of recent changes in legislation.

The full text of the Proposed Amendment begins on the next page:

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TITLE 11: ALCOHOL, HORSE RACING, AND LOTTERY
SUBTITLE B: HORSE RACING
CHAPTER I: ILLINOIS RACING BOARD
SUBCHAPTER c: RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL OCCUPATION LICENSEES

PART 509
MEDICATION

Section
509.10 Purpose
509.20 Definitions
509.30 Racing Soundness Exam
509.40 Foreign Substance Banned
509.50 Twenty-four Hour Ban
509.60 Unlawful Administration
509.70 Knowing Entry of Medicated Horse Prohibited
509.75 Pharmaceutical Aids Banned
509.80 Additions to Permitted List
509.90 Permitted Use of Foreign Substances: Threshold Levels
509.95 Furosemide
509.100 Possession of Needles and Injectables Prohibited
509.110 Prescription Items - Animal Use
509.120 Possession of Drugs and Chemicals
509.130 Human Use of Substances and Hypodermic Syringes or Needles (Repealed)
509.140 Detention Barn
509.150 Test Samples
509.160 Referee Samples
509.170 Laboratory Reports and Findings
509.175 Laboratory Reports and Findings with Respect to Test Samples for Pre-Race Testing (Repealed)
509.180 Distribution of Purses
509.190 Procedures, Purses, Retention of Samples
509.195 Stewards Action on Laboratory Reports Under Pre-Race Testing (Repealed)
509.200 Trainer Responsibility
509.210 Prima Facie Evidence
509.220 Bleeders (Repealed)
509.230 Post Mortems
509.240 Penalties - Violation (Repealed)
509.250 Penalties - Failure to Guard Cases (Repealed)
509.260 Penalties - Violation of Excessive Use of Phenylbutazone (Repealed)
509.265 Penalties - Violations of Pharmaceutical Aids (Repealed)
509.270 Other Penalties
509.280 Veterinarian's Records
509.290 Offenses Occurring Prior to the Effective Date of the Rules

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 [230 ILCS 5].

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SOURCE: Adopted at 5 Ill. Reg. 4599, effective April 17, 1981; codified at 5 Ill. Reg. 10908; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1429, effective January 24, 1983; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 15869, effective November 10, 1983; emergency amendment at 7 Ill. Reg. 16191, effective November 28, 1983, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 6094, effective April 19, 1984; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 7002, effective May 7, 1984; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 14424, effective August 14, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 15492, effective September 3, 1987; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 8186, effective May 15, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 20045, effective December 4, 1990; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 11989, effective August 12, 1991; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 3649, effective March 4, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 2095, effective January 21, 1994; emergency amendment at 18 Ill. Reg. 6019, effective April 1, 1994, for a maximum of 150 days; modified at 18 Ill. Reg. 9654; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 7428, effective May 8, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 15446, effective September 30, 1994; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 2466, effective February 15, 1995; emergency amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 8005, effective June 5, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 509.95 Furosemide

a) It is recognized that there are horses which exhibit symptoms of epistaxis or respiratory tract hemorrhage which with proper treatment are sound and able to compete in races. A horse which during the race or following the race, or which during exercise or following such exercise is found to be shedding blood from one or both nostrils or is found to have bled internally, is eligible to be placed on a bleeder list and treated on race day to prevent bleeding during its race. In order to obtain authorization for race day treatment of the bleeder, the horse trainer or veterinarian must obtain a certificate of examination from one of the State veterinarians or other documentation, as prescribed in this Section, and have the horse placed on the official bleeder list. One of the State veterinarians must, by examination or in consultation with the practicing veterinarian, establish that the horse did in fact shed free blood from one or both nostrils or that an endoscopic examination of the horse showed observable amounts of free blood in the respiratory tract. When confirmed by one of the State veterinarians, the horse, regardless of age, shall be placed on the bleeder list which shall be maintained by one of the State veterinarians. Once on the list, a horse shall be removed from the bleeder list only upon the direction of one of the State veterinarians, who must certify in writing to the Board his recommendation for removal of the horse from the list.

b) Once a horse is placed on the bleeder list, that horse must be assigned to a stall in a facility designated by the Board as a security area, at a time to be determined by the Board prior to the scheduled post time for any race in which it is entered. The security stall shall be assigned by the Racing Secretary. Once placed in the security stall, a horse must remain there until it is taken to the paddock to be saddled or harnessed for the race, except that the stewards may permit horses to leave the security stall to engage in exercise blow-outs or warm-up heats.

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c) Horses on the official bleeder list must be treated at least 4 hours prior to post time with furosemide (Lasix) or other approved bleeder medication. Bleeder medication must be administered in the manner and at dosage levels of 250 mg. permitted by the Board. The bleeder medication is to be administered by the practicing veterinarian, and may be witnessed by one the State veterinarians or his designee.

d) If directed by a Board representative, immediately prior to treatment and as a condition for approval, the horse trainer must direct the practicing veterinarian to, in the presence of a uniformed security guard, take a blood sample from the horse in the presence of a Board representative, which may be delivered to the Board's testing laboratory for analysis.

e) Any horse on the bleeder list which is not stabled on the actual grounds of the racing facility where it is to race and which is stabled off the grounds at an auxiliary stabling area or at some other approved location, must be brought on to the grounds of the racing facility where it is scheduled to compete at least 6 hours prior to the post time for the race for which it is entered unless one of the State veterinarians authorizes a later arrival. Such a horse arriving at the racing facility will be placed in a security stall assigned by the Racing Secretary.

f) Every horse entered to race shall be placed in a security area as designated by the Board. The Board, in designating a security area, shall not require that a horse be placed in a barn or stall other than the barn or stall assigned to that horse by the Racing Secretary. The barn or stall shall be posted as a security area. The trainer of record shall be responsible for the security of the horse and barn or stall area. The security area shall be under the supervision of the Illinois Racing Board.

No unauthorized person shall approach the security area. If any unauthorized person does approach the security area, a report of the incident is to be made immediately to one of the State veterinarians or the stewards, or a board investigator.

g) The provisions of this Section and the treatment authorized herein shall apply to and be available only for horses entered in and competing in race meetings as defined in Section 3.07 of the Act [230 ILCS 5/3.07].

h)~~a~~ Procedure

1) If the state or association veterinarian determines that a horse is a bleeder, he shall issue a certificate of examination and enter the horse's name and tattoo number on the bleeder list. The trainer shall affix the certificate of examination to the horse's foal papers or eligibility papers. A trainer who plans to race a bleeder shall indicate on the entry form that the horse races with furosemide.

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2) The state veterinarian or his designee shall authorize a horse which has bled in another state to race on furosemide upon presentation by the trainer of:
   A) written certification from a state or association veterinarian in another state that a properly identified horse has bled in that state; or
   B) publication in the official charts that the named horse bled following a race at a race track in that state.
3) If the certification described in subsection (a)(2)(A) above is not available at the time the named horse is entered to race:
   A) the stewards may allow the horse to race as a bleeder in that one race in which it is entered only.
   B) within ten days after the race, the trainer of the horse shall produce for the stewards or their designee written certification from a state that the horse has bled in that state, or a statement in an official chart that the named horse bled following a race in that state.
   C) any purse earned by the horse in the race shall be held during the ten day period.
   D) if the trainer fails to produce the certification described in subsection (a)(3)(B) above, the stewards shall impose a fine and/or suspend the trainer's license and shall redistribute the amount of any purse earned by the horse.
4) If a horse has been denominated a bleeder, it shall remain on the bleeder list and be administered furosemide prior to its races regardless of change of owner or trainer. Once on the bleeder list a horse shall be removed from the list only upon the direction of the state veterinarian who shall certify in writing to the Board his recommendation for removal of the horse from the list.

i)~~b)~~ Administration
1) If a horse has been placed on the bleeder list, it shall be brought to a facility for lasix administration not less than four hours and 15 minutes prior to post time of the race in which it is entered. The facility for lasix administration shall be provided by the racing association which shall also provide security for the facility.
2) A licensed veterinarian shall administer 250 mg. of furosemide intravenously to the bleeder in the presence of the state veterinarian or his designee.
3) The trainer, or his licensed employee, shall witness the administration. Following the administration of lasix, the trainer of record or his designee shall immediately return the horse to its assigned stall and shall remain with the horse and provide constant surveillance in accordance with 11 Ill. Adm. Code 436.05(c).

j)~~c)~~ Bleeders
1) The bleeder list for the race meeting shall be posted in the

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racing secretary's office and in the state veterinarian's office at each race meeting.
2) The first time a horse bleeds, it shall be ineligible to race for 19 days irrespective of the date of entry.
3) A horse which bleeds for the second time in any 12-month period shall be barred from racing in Illinois for a minimum of 60 days.
4) A horse which bleeds for the third time in any 12-month period shall be barred from racing in Illinois for a minimum of 120 days.
5) After the expiration of any of the above-mentioned periods, no horse may again start until it has been approved by the state veterinarian.
6) The rules contained in this Section shall also apply to horses shipped in from other racing jurisdictions which have established different time restrictions.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

1) Heading of the Part: Place Pick (n) Pools

2) Code Citation: 11 Ill. Adm. Code 312

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:

312.10	New Section
312.20	New Section
312.30	New Section
312.40	New Section
312.50	New Section
312.60	New Section
312.70	New Section
312.80	New Section
312.90	New Section

4) Statutory Authority: 230 ILCS 5

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This rulemaking establishes a new wager type. Rules for pool distribution, dead heats, scratches, cancellation of races and the Place Pick Three pool are established.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: No local governmental units will be required to increase expenditures.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Written comments should be submitted within 45 days of this notice to:

Gina DiCaro
Illinois Racing Board
Legal Department
100 West Randolph, Ste. 11-100
Chicago, IL 60601
312/814-2600

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

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A) Date rule was submitted to the Business Assistance Office of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs: June 14, 1995

B) Types of small business affected: None

C) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: None

D) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) State reasons for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the two most recent regulatory agendas: Rulemaking was not anticipated at the time the regulatory agendas were published. This rulemaking is a result of recent changes in legislation.

The full text of the Proposed Rule begins on the next page:

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

TITLE 11: ALCOHOL, HORSE RACING, AND LOTTERY
SUBTITLE B: HORSE RACING
CHAPTER I: ILLINOIS RACING BOARD
SUBCHAPTER a: GENERAL RULES

PART 312
PLACE PICK N POOLS

Section
312.10 Place Pick N
312.20 Pool Calculations
312.30 Dead Heats
312.40 Scratches
312.50 Cancellation of Races
312.60 Carryover Cap
312.70 Mandatory Distribution
312.80 Disclosure
312.90 Place Pick Three Pools

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 9(b) of the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 [230 ILCS 5/9(b)].

SOURCE: Adopted at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 312.10 Place Pick N

The Place Pick N requires selection of the first- or second-place finisher in each of a designated number of contests. The organization licensee shall designate the number of contests for the Place Pick N and the method for pool calculation prior to the start of its meet. The organization licensee shall submit, in writing, its intent to offer the Place Pick N wager to the State Director of Mutuels no later than 30 days prior to the start of its meet.

Section 312.20 Pool Calculations

The organization licensee may select one of the following methods for conducting its Place Pick N pool. As used in this Part, "Major Pool" is defined as seventy-five percent (75%) of the daily net pool; and "Minor Pool" is defined as twenty-five percent (25%) of the daily net pool. Any deviation from the Major/Minor pool percentage division must be approved by the State Director of Mutuels.

a) Method 1, Place Pick N with Carryover: The net Place Pick N pool and carryover, if any, shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in each of the Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. If there are no such wagers, then a designated percentage of the net pool shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who selected the

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first- or second-place finisher in the greatest number of Place Pick N contests; and the remainder shall be added to the carryover.

b) Method 2, Place Pick N with Minor Pool and Carryover: The major share of the net Place Pick N pool and the carryover, if any, shall be distributed to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in each of the Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. The minor share of the net Place Pick N pool shall be distributed to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in the second greatest number of Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. If there are no wagers selecting the first- or second-place finisher of all Place Pick N contests, the minor share of the net Place Pick N pool shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in the greatest number of Place Pick N contests; and the major share shall be added to the carryover.

c) Method 3, Place Pick N with No Minor Pool and No Carryover: The net Place Pick N pool shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in the greatest number of Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. If there are no winning wagers, the pool is refunding.

d) Method 4, Place Pick N with Minor Pool and No Carryover: The major share of the net Place Pick N pool shall be distributed to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in the greatest number of Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. The minor share of the net Place Pick N pool shall be distributed to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in the second greatest number of Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. If there are no wagers selecting the first- or second-place finisher in a second greatest number of Place Pick N contests, the minor share of the net Place Pick N pool shall be combined with the major share for distribution as a single price pool to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in the greatest number of Place Pick N contests. If the greatest number of first- or second-place finishers selected is one (1), the major and minor shares are combined for distribution as a single price pool. If there are no winning wagers, the pool is refunded.

e) Method 5, Place Pick N with Minor Pool and No Carryover: The major share of net Place Pick N pool shall be distributed to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in each of the Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. The minor share of the net Place Pick N pool shall be distributed to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in the second greatest number of Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. If there are no wagers selecting the first- or second-place finisher in all Place Pick N contests, the entire net Place Pick N pool shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in the greatest number of Place Pick N contests. If there are no wagers selecting the first- or

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second-place finisher in a second greatest number of Place Pick N contests, the minor share of the net Place Pick N pool shall be combined with the major share for distribution as a single price pool to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in each of the Place Pick N contests. If there are no winning wagers, the pool is refunded.

f) Method 6, Place Pick N with Minor Pool and Carryover: The net Place Pick N pool and carryover, if any, shall be distributed to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in each of the Place Pick N contests, based upon the official order of finish. If there are no wagers selecting the first- or second-place finisher in all Place Pick N contests, two-thirds of the net pool (major pool) or one-half of the total gross pool, whichever is greater, shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who present a valid pari-mutuel wager for that Place Pick N pool and the remaining one-third of the net pool shall be added to the carryover. The minimum pay-off provisions contained in 11 Ill. Adm. Code 405.130 shall not apply when distributing the major pool in this pool calculation.

Section 312.30 Dead Heats

a) If there is a dead heat for first in any of the Place Pick N contests involving:
   1) contestants representing the same betting interest, the Place Pick N pool shall be distributed as if no dead heat occurred.
   2) contestants representing two or more betting interests, the Place Pick N pool shall be distributed as a single price pool with each winning wager including each betting interest participating in the dead heat.

b) If there is a dead heat for second in any of the Place Pick N contests involving:
   1) contestants representing the same betting interest, the Place Pick N pool shall be distributed as if no dead heat occurred.
   2) contestants representing two or more betting interests, the Place Pick N pool shall be distributed as a single price pool with each winning wager including each betting interest which finished first or any betting interest involved in the dead heat for second.

Section 312.40 Scratches

Should a betting interest in any of the Place Pick N contests be scratched, the actual favorite, as evidenced by total amounts wagered in the Win pool at the closing of wagering on that contest, shall be substituted for the scratched betting interest for all purposes, including pool calculations. In the event that the Win pool total for two or more favorites is identical, the substitute selection shall be the betting interest with the lowest program number. The totalizator shall produce reports showing each of the wagering combinations

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with substituted betting interests which became winners as a result of the substitution, in addition to the normal winning combination.

Section 312.50 Cancellation of Races

a) The Place Pick N Pool shall be canceled and all Place Pick N wagers for the individual performance shall be refunded if:
   1) at least two contests included as part of a Pick 3 are canceled or declared "no contest".
   2) at least three contests included as part of a Pick 4 or Pick 5 are canceled or declared "no contest".
   3) at least four contests included as part of a Pick 6 or Pick 7 are canceled or declared "no contest".
   4) at least five contests included as part of a Pick 8 or Pick 9 are canceled or declared "no contest".
   5) at least six contests included as part of a Pick 10 or Pick 11 are canceled or declared "no contest".

b) If at least one contest included as part of a Place Pick N is canceled or declared "no contest", but not more than the number specified in subsection (a), the net pool shall be distributed as a single price pool to those whose selection finishes first in the greatest number of Place Pick N contests for that performance. Such distribution shall include the portion ordinarily retained for the Place Pick N carryover but not the carryover from previous performances.

Section 312.60 Carryover Cap

The Place Pick N carryover may be capped at a designated level approved by the State Director of Mutuels so that if, at the close of any performance, the amount in the Place Pick N carryover equals or exceeds the designated cap, the Place Pick N carryover will be frozen until it is won or distributed under Section 312.70. After the Place Pick N carryover is frozen, 100 percent of the net pool, part of which ordinarily would be added to the Place Pick N carryover, shall be distributed to those whose selection finished first in the greatest number of Place Pick N contests for that performance.

Section 312.70 Mandatory Distribution

a) A written request for permission to distribute the Place Pick N carryover on a specific performance may be substituted to the State Director of Mutuels. The request must contain justification for the distribution, an explanation of the benefit to be derived, and the intended date and performance for the distribution.

b) Should the Place Pick N carryover be designated for distribution on a specified date and performance in which there are no wagers selecting the first-place finisher in each of the Place Pick N contests, the entire pool shall be distributed as a single price pool to those whose selection finished first in the greatest number of Place Pick N

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contests. The Place Pick N carryover shall be designated for distribution on a specified date and performance only under the following circumstances:

1) Upon written approval from the State Director of Mutuels as provided for in subsection (a).
2) Upon written approval from the State Director of Mutuels when there is a change in the carryover cap, a change from one type of Place Pick N wagering to another, or when the Place Pick N is discontinued.
3) On the closing performance of the meet, split meet or successive or intervening race meeting at the same race track.

c) If, for any reason, the Place Pick N carryover must be held over to the corresponding Place Pick N of a subsequent meet, the carryover shall be deposited in an interest-bearing account approved by the State Director of Mutuels. The Place Pick N carryover plus accrued interest shall then be added to the net Place Pick N pool of the following meet on a date and performance designated by the State Director of Mutuels.

d) With written approval of the Board, the organization licensee may contribute to the Place Pick N carryover a sum of money up to any designated cap.

Section 312.80 Disclosure

The organization licensee may display potential distribution to ticket holders depending on the outcome of the appropriate Place Pick N contest.

Section 312.90 Place Pick Three Pools

a) The Place Pick Three requires selection of the first- or second-place finisher in each of three specified contests.

b) The net Place Pick Three pool shall be distributed to winning wagers in the following precedence, based upon the official order of finish:

1) As a single price pool to those whose selection finished first or second in each of the three contests; but if there are no such wagers, then
2) As a single price pool to those who selected first- or second-place finisher in any two of the three contests; but if there are no such wagers, then
3) As a single price pool to those who selected the first- or second-place finisher in any one of the three contests; but if there are no such wagers, then
4) The entire pool shall be refunded on Place Pick Three wagers for those contests.

c) If there is a dead heat for first in any of the three contests involving:

1) contestants representing the same betting interest, the Place Pick Three pool shall be distributed as if no dead heat occurred.

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2) contestants representing two or more betting interests, the Place Pick Three pool shall be distributed as a single price pool with each winning wager including each betting interest participating in the dead heat.

d) If there is a dead heat for second in any of the three contests involving:

1) contestants representing the same betting interest, the Place Pick Three pool shall be distributed as if no dead heat occurred.
2) contestants representing two or more betting interests, the Place Pick Three pool shall be distributed as a single price pool with each winning wager including the betting interest which finished first or any betting interest involved in the dead heat for second.

e) Should a betting interest in any of the Place Pick Three contests be scratched, the actual favorite, as evidenced by total amounts wagered in the Win pool at the close of wagering on that contest, shall be substituted for the scratched betting interest for all purposes, including pool calculations. In the event that the Win pool total for two or more favorites is identical, the substitute selection shall be the betting interest with the lowest program number. The totalizator shall produce reports showing each of the wagering combinations with substituted betting interests which became winners as a result of the substitution, in addition to the normal winning combination.

f) If two or three Place Pick Three contests are canceled or declared "no contest", the entire pool shall be refunded on Place Pick Three wagers for those contests.

g) If one of the Place Pick Three contests is canceled or declared "no contest", the Place Pick Three pool will remain valid and shall be distributed in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

1) Heading of the Part: Procedures for License Hearings

2) Code Citation: 11 Ill. Adm. Code 205

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:

205.100	Amendment
205.120	Amendment
205.140	New Section
205.150	New Section

4) Statutory Authority: 230 ILCS 5

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This rulemaking establishes provisions for ex parte communications, acceptance of racing dates by applicants, emergency hearings to re-award dates and limiting time witnesses may be cross-examined during a license hearing. The amendments are a result of a change in legislation.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? Yes

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? Yes

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: No local governmental units will be required to increase expenditures.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Written comments should be submitted, within 45 days of this notice to:

Gina DiCaro
Illinois Racing Board
Legal Department
100 West Randolph, Ste. 11-100
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 814-2600

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Date rule was submitted to the Business Assistance Office of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs: June 14, 1995

B) Types of small business affected: None

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

C) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: None

D) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: None

13) State reasons for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the two most recent regulatory agendas: Rulemaking was not anticipated at the time the regulatory agendas were published. This rulemaking is a result of recent changes in legislation.

The full text of the Proposed Amendment begins on the next page:

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TITLE 11: ALCOHOL, HORSE RACING, AND LOTTERY
SUBTITLE B: HORSE RACING
CHAPTER I: ILLINOIS RACING BOARD
SUBCHAPTER a: GENERAL RULES

PART 205
PROCEDURES FOR LICENSE HEARINGS

Section
205.10 Purpose
205.20 Notice
205.30 Filing of Applications
205.40 Use of Applications
205.50 Filing of Evidence Supporting Applications
205.60 Parties
205.70 Service of Application and Evidence Supporting Application
205.80 Pre-Hearing Conference
205.90 Filing of Responsive Evidence & Motions
205.100 Licensing Hearing
205.110 Disqualification of Hearing Officer
205.120 Ex Parte Communications
205.130 Incorporation of Part 204
205.140 Acceptance by Applicants
205.150 Emergency Hearing to Re-award Dates

AUTHORITY: Authorized and implemented pursuant to the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 [230 ILCS 5].

SOURCE: Emergency adoption at 16 Ill. Reg. 16318, effective October 6, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired March 5, 1993; emergency rule adopted at 17 Ill. Reg. 6859, effective April 16, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; adopted at 17 Ill. Reg. 13615, effective July 30, 1993; emergency amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 8011, effective June 5, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 205.100 Licensing Hearing

(a) The License Hearing shall commence on September 7 (or, if September 7 is not a business day, the next business day thereafter).

(b) The members of the Racing Board or hearing officer presiding over the Licensing Hearing shall decide all evidentiary objections raised at the Licensing Hearing, subject to de novo review by the Board of the ruling of any hearing officer the Board may appoint, at the request of any party. Any evidence ruled inadmissible may be submitted as an offer of proof.

(c) Each party shall, in alphabetical order, offer into evidence the prefiled written testimony and exhibits of each witness whose testimony it has filed in support of its application. Each such

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witness will then be subject to oral, cross and redirect examination by all parties according to the rules of evidence applicable for cross and redirect examination in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois for non-jury trials and as provided in Section 10-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/10-40]. Thereafter, each party shall, in the same order, offer into evidence the prefiled written testimony and exhibits of each witness whose written testimony and exhibits it has filed in response to another party's application or supporting evidence. Each such witness will then be subject to oral, cross and redirect examination by all parties according to the rules of evidence applicable for cross and redirect examination in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois for non-jury trials and as provided in Section 10-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/10-40].

d) The Board or hearing officer may limit the time allotted to a participant for cross-examination, if the cross-examination of witnesses would unduly obstruct the timely award of an organization license.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 205.120 Ex Parte Communications

This rule expressly adopts the applicable provision of the IAPA, Section 10-60, regarding ex parte communications. Section 10-60 includes provisions that:

(a) after notice of a hearing in a contested case such as the Licensing Hearing, agency heads, agency employees and hearing officers shall not communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact, with any person or party, or in connection with any other issue with any party or the representative of any party, except upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate;

(b) a Board Member may, however, communicate with other members of the Board, and a Board Member or hearing officer may have the advice of one or more "personal assistants." To avoid any appearance of impropriety, however, the Board and the hearing officer shall utilize "personal assistants" who have no other involvement or participation in the Licensing Hearing. For purposes of this Section, a "personal assistant" shall not be deemed to be subject to a disqualifying involvement or participation in the Licensing Hearing if the "personal assistant" has observed the proceedings, reviewed testimony or exhibits for the purpose of advising a Board Member or the hearing officer.

c) Pursuant to Section 20(e) of the Act [230 ILCS 5/20(e)], ex parte communication shall be allowed provided that such communications are in the best interest of racing and made part of the record of the licensing hearing.

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(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 205.140 Acceptance by Applicants

a) The Board shall issue letters of acceptance to successful applicants for racing dates no later than 5 days after the award of dates. Applicants shall furnish signed acceptance letters, together with required fees, to the Board no later than 10 days after receipt of the Board's executed dates order.

b) In the event an applicant does not submit a signed acceptance letter and/or the required fees within the time prescribed in the Act, the Board may conduct an emergency hearing, as provided in Section 205.150, and may re-award dates previously awarded to the applicant.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 205.150 Emergency Hearing to Re-award Dates

a) Pursuant to Section 20(f-5) of the Act [230 ILCS 5/20(f-5)] the Board may conduct an emergency hearing and may re-award dates if acceptance is not received from the applicant in the time prescribed in the Act or a license to conduct a race meeting has been suspended or revoked.

b) The Board shall serve notice to all interested parties of the date of the emergency hearing and dates for filing applications and supporting documentation for the racing dates in question.

c) A re-award of racing dates shall be based on the criteria contained in Section 20(e-5) of the Act [230 ILCS 5/20(e-5)].

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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1) Heading of the Part: Motor Fuel Tax

2) Code Citation: 86 Ill. Adm. Code 500

3) Section Numbers: 500.305 — Proposed Action: Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: 35 ILCS 505

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: Current rules provide that reporting services or persons responsible for reporting a licensee's tax obligations under a power of attorney are not permitted to sign an application on behalf of the applicant. This has proven to be burdensome for taxpayers. The Department wishes to relax the rule and allow reporting services or other persons responsible for reporting a licensee's tax obligations under a power of attorney to sign an application on behalf of the applicant, provided that a properly executed power of attorney accompanies each applications.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking does not impose any requirements under the State Mandates Act.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking:

Martha P. Mote
Associate Counsel
Illinois Department of Revenue
Legal Services Office
101 West Jefferson
Springfield, Illinois 62794
Phone: 217/782-6996

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporations affected: Trucking firms licensed under the Motor Fuel Use Tax and reporting or bookkeeping agencies operating on behalf of such trucking firms.

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B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: Preparation and filing of powers of attorney will be required.

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: Bookkeeping.

13) State reasons for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the two most recent regulatory agendas: The Department wishes to relax the current rule and allow reporting services or other persons responsible for reporting a licensee's tax obligations under a power of attorney to sign an application on behalf of the applicant, provided that a properly executed power of attorney accompanies each application.

The full text of the Proposed Amendment begins on the next page:

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TITLE 86: REVENUE
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

PART 500
MOTOR FUEL TAX

SUBPART A: DEFINITIONS

SUBPART B: MOTOR FUEL TAX

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SUBPART C: MOTOR FUEL USE TAX

SUBPART D: TIMELY MAILING TREATED AS TIMELY FILING AND PAYING

SUBPART E: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL LICENSES AND PERMITS ISSUED UNDER THE MOTOR FUEL TAX LAW

SUBPART F: INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE OF RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX

AUTHORITY: Implementing the Motor Fuel Tax Law [35 ILCS 505] and authorized by Section 39b2 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 2505/39b2].

SOURCE: Adopted July 3, 1931; amended at 2 Ill. Reg. 1, p. 97, effective December 31, 1978; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 13, p. 98, effective March 25, 1979; amended at 4 Ill. Reg. 28, p. 568, effective June 1, 1980; codified at 8 Ill.

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Reg. 8612; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 4540, effective February 28, 1986; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 10295, effective May 18, 1987; emergency amendments at 13 Ill. Reg. 13271, effective August 7, 1989, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired January 4, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 6826, effective April 19, 1990; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 6305, effective April 16, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 13538, effective August 30, 1991; recodified at 18 Ill. Reg. 4451; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 3008, effective February 28, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART C: MOTOR FUEL USE TAX

Section 500.305 Licenses and Decals

a) Applications for motor fuel use tax licenses and decals shall be made under oath and on forms provided by the Department. Information provided to the Department shall include:
   1) a carrier's Federal Employer Identification Number (in the case of a sole proprietorship, the Social Security number of the owner);
   2) owner, partnership or corporate name;
   3) name, title and social security number of all officers, partners or owners;
   4) legal business name (if different from subsection (a)(2));
   5) physical location of the business;
   6) mailing address of the business;
   7) signature of the applicant. All applications must be signed by an officer, partner, or ~~officers~~ owner of the entity seeking licensure, or ~~a~~ an employee ~~person~~ who has the control, supervision or responsibility of filing returns and making payment of the tax ~~is a partner or owner~~. Reporting services or other persons responsible for reporting a licensee's tax obligations under a power of attorney are ~~not~~ permitted to sign an application on behalf of any applicant provided that a properly executed power of attorney accompanies each application;
   8) type of fuel(s) used by applicant;
   9) number of decals required by the licensee;
   10) decal fee;
   11) for IFTA applicants, a statement of the existence of bulk storage facilities in all member jurisdictions; and
   12) a statement that the applicant agrees to comply with reporting, payment, recordkeeping, and license display requirements, and all applicable regulations. IFTA applicants must agree that the base jurisdiction may withhold any refunds due if the applicant is delinquent on payment of motor fuel use taxes due any member jurisdiction or taxes owed to the Department.

b) Bonds are not required for first-time applicants. However, bond may be required for just cause, as determined by the

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Department. Bonds may be required when a licensee fails to file timely reports, when he fails to remit the proper tax, when the Department has twice received a Non-Sufficient Funds check as payment, or when an audit indicates problems severe enough that, in the Director's discretion, a bond is required to protect the interests of the Department. If a bond is required, it shall be in the amount of $1000, or twice the estimated average tax liability for the reporting period, whichever is greater.

c) *Neither a license or decals shall be issued to any person who fails to file a return, or to pay the tax, penalty or interest for a filed return, or to pay any final assessment of tax, penalty or interest, as required by the Law, or as required by any other tax Act administered by the Department* [20 ILCS 2505/39b47].

d) Persons required to file bonds with the Department must make payments by certified check.

e) Upon receipt of a complete application for a license and decals, including payment for decals, any required reinstatement fees and provision of an approved bond, if applicable, the Department will issue each applicant one license. In addition to the license, a minimum of two decals per commercial motor vehicle will also be issued. A license and decals are valid for a period of one calendar year.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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1) Heading of the Part: Certificate of Certified Public Accountants

2) Code Citation: 23 Ill. Adm. Code 1400

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:

1400.30	Amendment
1400.40	New
1400.50	Amendment
1400.55	New
1400.60	Amendment
1400.70	Amendment
1400.80	New
1400.90	Amendment
1400.110	Amendment
1400.160	Amendment
1400.200	Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: Illinois Public Accounting Act [225 ILCS 450]

5) A complete description of the subjects and issues involved: Proposed amendment to Part 1400.30 corrects the nomination procedure in new Section 1400.50. Proposed new Section 1400.40 lists the Board of Examiners address, telephone and fax numbers. Proposed amendment to Section 1400.50 lists Board organization, duties, sub-committees, and meetings to comply with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. Proposed new Section 1400.55 defines admission to the CPA examination, issuance of CPA certificates and establishes an appeal process on denials. Proposed amendment to Section 1400.60 changes the fees to cover current costs of examination and establishes a late fee. Proposed Section 1400.80 establishes appeals and hearings to comply with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. Proposed amendment to Section 1400.90 clarifies course work taken in final semester. Proposed new Section 1400.110 notifies future candidates that the CPA examination will become non-disclosed. Proposed amendment to Section 1400.160 clarifies conditional trials before and after 1994. Proposed amendment to Section 1400.200 clarifies fund control.

6) Does these rules and amendments replace an emergency rule currently in effective? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Do these proposed rules and amendments contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other amendments pending on this Part? No

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10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: The proposed rules and amendments have no impact on local units of government.

11) Time, Place, and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking:
Written comments may be submitted within 45 days of the publication of this notice to:

Linda Sergent, Executive Director
Board of Examiners
University of Illinois
10 Henry Administration Building
506 S. Wright Street
Urbana, IL 61801
217/333-1566

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis: No effect on small business.

13) State reason(s) for this rulemaking if it was not included in either of the two (2) most recent regulatory agendas:
This rule making was not included in a regulatory agenda.

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

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TITLE 23: EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
SUBTITLE A: EDUCATION
CHAPTER VI: BOARD OF EXAMINERS

PART 1400
CERTIFICATE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Section
1400.10 Administrative Functions
1400.20 Duties of the Board of Examiners
1400.30 Appointment of the Board of Examiners
1400.40 Board Address
1400.50 Organization and Compensation of the Board of Examiners
1400.55 Admission to the Examination; Issuance of Reciprocal CPA Certificates
1400.60 Filing of the Application and Payment of Fees
1400.70 Rebate of Fees
1400.80 Appeals; Hearings
1400.90 The Educational Requirement
1400.100 Examinations-General
1400.110 Examinations - Security ~~Advertising~~
1400.120 Examinations-Frequency
1400.130 Examinations-Scope
1400.140 Examinations-Length
1400.150 Examinations-Preparations and Grading
1400.160 Grading Scale, Condition Candidates, Transfer of Credits, Reciprocity and Out-of-State Candidates
1400.170 Failure in All Subjects-Re-Examination
1400.180 C.P.A. Certificate-Awarding
1400.190 Retention of Records
1400.200 Disposition of Fees

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 26 of the Illinois Public Accounting Act [225 ILCS 450/26].

SOURCE: Emergency rule at 5 Ill. Reg. 276, effective December 15, 1980, for a maximum of 150 days; adopted at 5 Ill. Reg. 8303, effective July 31, 1981; emergency amendment at 7 Ill. Reg. 7342, effective June 1, 1983, for a maximum of 150 days; codified at 8 Ill. Reg. 3342; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 24720, effective December 12, 1984; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 4237, effective February 21, 1986; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 14143, effective August 26, 1994; emergency amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 984, effective January 18, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; Transferred from Chapter V, 23 Ill. Adm. Code 1300 (Board of Trustees) pursuant to 225 ILCS 450, January 1, 1994, at 19 Ill. Reg. 6325; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 1400.30 Appointment of the Board of Examiners

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The members of this Board of Examiners, having the qualifications as specified in Section 2 of the Act, shall be nominated as provided in Section 1400.50 (c) (3). The nominations shall be forwarded to ~~by~~ the President of the University who shall forward them to ~~and approved by~~ the Board of Trustees ~~and vacancies shall be filled in like manner.~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 1400.40 Board Address

a) The mailing address of the Board is:
Board of Examiners
University of Illinois
10 Henry Administration Building
506 S. Wright Street
Urbana, Il 61801

b) The location of the Board Office, at which place the Board Office, at which place the Board's rules are available for inspection and copying, and at which place the Board posts notices of Board and Board Committee meetings pursuant to Pen Meeting Act, is:
505 E. Green
Room 216
Champaign, IL 61820

c) The Board's telephone number, at which the public may request information on the examination, including an application to sit for the examination, dates of the examination, the location where the examination is given, qualifications for the examination, and information on the application process, is (217) 333-1565.

d) The Board's fax number, through which the public may submit written requests for information on the examination, including an application to sit for the examination, dates of the examination, the locations where the examination is given, qualifications for the examination, and information on the application process, is (217) 333-3126. PLEASE NOTE: A candidate may not submit an application to sit for the examination via fax.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 1400.50 Organization and Compensation of the Board of Examiners

a) The Board shall annually elect a chair ~~chairman~~ and a vice-chair ~~chairman~~ as officers of the Board, to serve a one year term from August 1 through July 31 of the following year, as follows: ~~The chairman shall be responsible for preparing the reports of the examinations.~~
(1) On or before August 1 of each year, members of the Board who have been duly appointed pursuant to Section 2 of the Act and who shall serve during the subsequent year, will elect from among the members a chair and vice-chair.
(2) The nominating committee created under Section 1400.50 (c) (3) shall propose one nominee for chair and one nominee for vice-chair. The recommendations of the nominating committee shall be forwarded to each member of the Board by June 1 of each year.
(3) Nominations, in addition to those made by the nominating committee, may be made by any three (3) Board members at or before the meeting at which the officers shall be elected.
(4) The first order of business at the meeting shall be the election of the chair and vice-chair. The meeting shall be presided over by the previous year's vice-chair, or such other Board member as the Board may agree upon.
(5) If only one person is nominated for an office, election may be made by voice vote. If more than one person is nominated, election shall be by secret ballot. In order to be elected, a Board member must receive not less than 5 votes.

(b) Duties of Chair, Vice-Chair and Board Members; Removal
(1) The Chair shall preside at all Board meetings, shall prepare an agenda for Board meetings, shall assign Board members to service at the times and examination sites as necessary for each examination, and shall serve as Officer-in-Charge of the examination site during such examination. The Chair will make appointments as indicated in Section 1400.50(c), and shall supervise the activities of the Executive DIrector in accordance with the Board directives and policy.
(2) The Vice-Chair shall preside at Board meetings in the absence of the Chair, shall serve as Chair during any term of disability of the Chair, shall serve the remainder of the terms Chair in the event of the death, resignation or removal of the Chair, and shall serve during each examination as Officer-in-Charge of an examination site other than the site to which the Chair serves.
(3) Board members are expected to attend all Board meetings, to accept assignment by the Board Chair to and attend all meetings of Board Committees, and to accept and fulfill the assignments by the Board Chair to attend and supervise examination sites.
(4) The Chair or Vice-Chair of the Board may be removed from his or her position an an officer of the Board by the affirmative vote of 6 Board members at any regular Board meeting or at any special Board meeting called for that purpose. Not less than seven days notice shall be given to each Board member of the intent to call for a vote to remove the Chair or Vice-Chair from his/her office.
(5) Any Board member who misses three consecutive Board meetings, or four or more consecutive Board and/or Board Committee meetings, without an excuse acceptable to the Chair, shall be considered to have resigned his/her position on the Board. For the purposes of

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this subsection, failure to fulfill an assignment by the Chair to attend and supervise an examination site shall constitute failure to attend a Board meeting for each day or portion of a day missed.

The Chair shall accept as an excuse such reasons as illness of the Board member, serious illness or death of a family member, unavoidable conflict with other professional commitments, and other reasons which make it highly difficult or impossible for a Board member to fulfill his/her obligations. A Board member's previous attendance record may be considered by the Chair in determining the reasonableness of an excuse offered by the Board member.

Any Board member removed by operation of this subsection, or whose excuse for failure to attend a Board meeting or Board committee meeting is not accepted by the Chair, may appeal to the full Board. In the event of such an appeal, in order to uphold the Chair's determination and/or removal of a Board member, the Board must affirm the determination or removal by an affirmative vote of five Board members, of which the Chair may be one.

(c) The Chair shall appoint the following committees:

(1) An Administrative Committee, composed of three members, one of whom shall be appointed Chair of the Committee by the Chair of the Board. The function of the Administrative Committee is to review and make recommendations to the Board for changes in the Board rules and policies as may be appropriate or necessary. The Committee shall undertake additional responsibilities as delegated by the Board or the Board Chair.

(2) A Finance Committee, composed of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board, and such additional member(s) as the Board or Board Chair may determine. The Board Chair shall serve as Chair of the Finance Committee. The function of the Finance Committee is to prepare and recommend a budget for Board approval, to make such recommendations for adjustment of fees as it deems necessary, and to maintain oversight of the financial operations of the Board to assure compliance with the Act, the Board's budget, applicable laws and regulations relating to financial issues, and any accounting procedures adopted by the Board.

(3) A Nominating Committee, composed of the immediate past Chair, two members of the current Board and two former members of the Board. The function of the Nominating Committee shall be to nominate members to the Board to fill vacancies on the Board and to nominate officers for the Board as set forth in Section 1400.50(a)(2). The Nominating Committee shall prepare its recommendations by April 1 of each year for nominations to fill the terms of Board members whose terms expire July 31 of that year. The Nominating Committee shall also meet at such other times as may be necessary to make nominations to fill positions that have been vacated due to the death, resignation or removal

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of a Board member.

In carrying out its duties to nominate individuals to the Board, the Nominating Committee shall give preference to current Board members who are eligible for an additional term, unless the individual has requested that he/she not be reappointed. The Nominating Committee will also consult with past Board members and the leadership of the Illinois CPA Society in developing its recommendations.

The Nominating Committee shall nominate only that number of individuals as are needed to fill vacancies on the Board. The Nominating Committee shall forward its nominations to the President of the University, who shall forward the nominations to the University Board of Trustees.

(4) A Candidacy Committee, composed of three members, one of whom shall be appointed Chair of the Committee by the Chair of the Board. The function of the Candidacy Committee will be to review questions that arise regarding qualifications of applicants for examination and requests from candidates for a waiver or deferral under Section 2 of the Act, or for other relief under the Americans with Disabilities Act or similar laws, and determine the disposition of such petitions, subject to appeal pursuant to Section 1400.80. The Candidacy Committee shall also make such recommendations to the Board for promulgation of rules or policies with regard to petitions for waiver or deferral under Section 2 of the Act, or under the ADA or similar laws, as it deems appropriate.

(5) Such other committees as the Chair or Board shall deem to be necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Board.

(6) Except as may be specifically authorized by the Board or by these regulations, the actions of any Committee shall be advisory only and are subject to approval or rejection by the Board.

(d) Board and Committee Meetings

(1) Board meetings shall be at such times, dates and places as may be determined by:

(A) the Board, which shall at its meeting at which officers are elected, establish dates for the following year at which regular meetings of the Board shall take place;

(B) call of the Board Chair, a notice of which shall be communicated to all Board members not less than 14 days prior to the date of the meeting, except as provided in subsection (D) below, and which notice shall specify the subject or subjects to be discussed;

(C) call of any three Board members, a notice of which shall be communicated to all Board members not less than 14 days prior to the date of the meeting, except as provided for in subsection (D) below, and which notice shall specify the Board members calling for such meeting and the subject or

subjects to be discussed;

(D) on an emergency basis by the Chair or any three Board members, on less than 14 days notice, in which case notice shall be given not less than 48 hours and which notice shall specify the Board member(s) calling for such meeting and the specific subject or subjects to be discussed and the emergency which is the basis for calling a meeting under the provisions of this subsection (D).

(2) For the purpose of notice required by subsection (d)(1) above, such notice may be waived by unanimous consent of all Board members, which waiver shall be reflected by a written statement signed by all Board members and placed in the official minutes of the meeting.

(3) Committee meetings may be called by the Board Chair, the Committee Chair, or by a majority of the members of any committee. Notice of the time, date and place of a Committee meeting, and the subjects to be discussed, shall be communicated to all committee members and the Chair of the Board not less than 14 days prior to the date of the meeting. Notice may be waived by unanimous consent of all committee members, which shall be reflected by a written statement signed by all committee members and placed in the official minutes of the meeting.

(4) Any actions taken at a meeting for which notice fails to comply with the notice requirements of this section shall be void and of no effect.

(5) A quorum of the Board necessary to conduct the business of the Board shall be five members. Action of the Board, except as specified in Section 1400.50(a)(5), shall be by a majority vote of those present at the Board meeting.

(6) A quorum of any Board Committee shall be a majority of the members appointed to the Committee. Committee action shall be by a majority of committee members present, except as may be specified by the Board Chair or Chair in the case of delegation of specific Board authority to a Committee.

(7) In compliance with the Open Meetings Act [5 ILCS 120]. The Executive Director shall publish notice of all meetings of the Board and Board Committees by posting a notice and agenda thereof at the Board Office.

~~b) At least one Board member shall supervise each examination site.~~

d)c) Members of the Board of Examiners shall be reimbursed for travel according to the rates approved by the Higher Education Travel Control Board of Illinois (80 Ill. Adm. Code 2900) and other necessary expenses and shall receive an honorarium as follows for conducting each examination and for all other services rendered in performing the duties imposed upon them by the Act: chairman and vice-chairman, $4,500; other members, $4,000, both to be adjusted annually for Cost of Living using United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index Detailed Report for Urban Consumers.

Deputies of the Board will receive an honorarium of $1,500 for conducting each examination and expenses incurred in connection with the examination. The Deputy honorarium is also to be adjusted annually for Cost of Living using United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index Detailed Report for Urban Consumers.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 1400.55 Admission to the Examination; Issuance of Reciprocal CPA Certificates

(a) The Executive Director, on behalf of the Board, shall:

(1) issue a letter of admission to the examination to any candidate who has timely filed an application along with the required fee and evidence of compliance with all requirements of the Act and these rules;

(2) issue a certificate as a certified public accountant to any individual who holds a valid, unrevoked certificate as a certified public accountant issued under the laws of any other state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, upon receipt of an application therefor, along with the required fee and evidence showing compliance with Section 5 of the Act.

(3) issue a certificate as a certified public accountant to any individual who holds a foreign designation, granted in a foreign country, entitling the holder thereof to engage in the practice of public accounting, upon receipt of an application therefor, along with the required fee and evidence showing compliance with Section 5.1 of the Act.

(b) In cases in which the Executive Director has denied an application under subsection (a)(1),(2), or (3) of this Section, and in cases in which an applicant requests special consideration under any other provision of the Act or these rules, or under any other applicable law, the Executive Director shall refer the case to the Candidacy Committee established under Section 1400.50(c)(4).

(c) The Candidacy Committee shall review all applications referred to it under subsection 1400.50(b), including all documents and evidentiary exhibits submitted by the applicant, within 10 days after receipt of requests for special consideration by the Executive Director.

(d) The Candidacy Committee may, in cases in which expert testimony is submitted by an applicant, require that an applicant undergo evaluation by an expert retained by the Board, at the Board's expense. The evaluation shall be at a time and place reasonably convenient to the applicant. A copy of the results of the evaluation shall be made available to the applicant.

(e) A vote of two members of the Candidacy Committee shall be necessary to

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take any action. The Executive Director shall advise each applicant by mail, to the address listed on the application, within seven days of the determination by the Candidacy Committee.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 1400.60 Filing of the Application and Payment of Fees

a) Applicants for the examinations for the C.P.A. certificate under the Act shall obtain an application from the Board office listed in Section 1400.40(a)(b). The applicants must file their applications with the Board together with official transcripts of academic records to establish their eligibility. The proper fee as authorized in Section 6 of the Act must accompany each application for examination, re-examination, reciprocity and transfer of examination grades. The schedule of fees shall be as follows:

1)	Candidate writing for the first time	$260.00 ~~$60.00~~
2)	Candidate transferring conditional credit from another jurisdiction	$260.00 ~~$60.00~~
3)	Candidate for re-examination in all subjects	$260.00 ~~$25.00~~
4)	Candidate writing three half-day sessions	$235.00 ~~$00.00~~
5)	Candidate writing two half-day sessions	$210.00 ~~85.00~~
6)	Candidate writing one half-day session	$185.00 ~~70.00~~
7)	Candidate from another jurisdiction being proctored in Illinois	$125.00 ~~75.00~~
8)	Application for certificate under Section 5 of the Act	260.00 ~~$50.00~~
9)	Application for certificate by complete transfer of examination grades pursuant to Section 1400.160(d)	$260.00 ~~$50.00~~
10)	Fee for certification of valid Illinois CPA certification or duplicate CPA certificate	$25.00
11)	Fee for foreign credentials evaluation	$175.00
12)	Late application fee	$75.00

b) The Board shall establish and collect a fee of $.25 per page for letter and legal size copies as reimbursement for the cost of production, handling and shipping of lists and mailing labels of the names and addresses of successful candidates and lists of names and addresses of applicants for examinations released as public information under the provision of Section 2 of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 1400.70 Rebate of Fees

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a) Fifty percent only of the prescribed fee shall be returned to any applicant whose credentials have been submitted and examined but who is found not qualified to take the examination.

b) Fifty percent only of the prescribed fee shall be returned to any applicant who fails to attend the examination provided notification that the applicant will not be present is received in writing by the Board at least thirty calendar days prior to the beginning of the examination.

c) No fee shall be returned to any applicant who is present at the examination and withdraws for any reason after the beginning of the examination.

d) The fee paid by a candidate from another jurisdiction who is being proctored in Illinois shall be non-refundable.

e) In hardship cases, where applicants for the examination are prevented from attending for such reasons as unexpected illness, death in the immediate family, or call to active duty in the military service, fifty percent only of the fee may be returned provided that under the circumstances it was not possible for the applicants to notify the Board at least thirty calendar days prior to the beginning of the examination that they could not be present. Requests under this Section must be accompanied by proof of the hardship (i.e., doctor's verification, obituary notice, copy of military orders).

f) Fifty percent only of the prescribed fee shall be returned to applicants for certificates under the provisions of Section 5 of the Act or Section 1400.160(d) whose credentials have been submitted and examined but who are found not qualified for the Illinois C.P.A. certificate.

(g) Both the proctoring fee and the foreign evaluation fee are non-refundable.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 1400.80 Appeals: Hearings

(a) An individual whose application or request is denied by the Candidacy Committee may, within 14 days of the mailing of notice of a denial or acceptance with modifications of his or her application, appeal to the Board by filing therewith, a petition for hearing.

(1) The petition must be postmarked not later than 14 days after the postmark of the notice of denial or acceptance with modifications.

(2) The petition need not be in any particular form, but shall include the name of the petitioner, the nature of the application or request which was denied, and the grounds on which the individual seeks to have the determination of the Candidacy Committee overturned.

(b) All petitions for hearing, if filed in accordance with Section

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1400.80(a), shall be heard by the full Board, except the members of the Candidacy Committee who took part in decisions with regard to the particular candidate who is the petitioner in the appeal shall be excluded. If a petition for hearing fails to comply with Section 1400.80(a),the Board shall deny the petition and notify the petitioner of the denial and the grounds therefor within 10 days. Individuals whose petitions have been denied for failure to comply with subsection (a) may appeal that denial by filing a written petition in compliance with subsection (a), in which case the Board shall review and make a determination of the adequacy of the original petition based solely on written evidence submitted.

(c) The hearing shall be considered a "de novo" hearing, and neither the Board nor the parties shall be limited to presenting or considering evidence that was presented to the Candidacy Committee. The burden of proving facts which entitle the petitioner to the relief requested, and of establishing an adequate legal basis for the relief requested, shall be on the petitioner, who must sustain the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

(d) Notice of Hearing. Upon receipt of a valid petition, the Board shall notify the petitioner of the time, date and place of hearing, the legal authority and jurisdiction for the hearing, and reference to the substantive and procedural rules which will govern the hearing. The notice shall be sent by certified mail to the petitioner at the address shown on the petition, not less than 10 days prior to the date of the hearing.

(e) Continuances.

(1) Within five days of the receipt of the notice of hearing, a petitioner may request a continuance of the hearing. The request must reach the Board office not later than three days prior to the scheduled hearing date. The hearing officer shall reject a request for continuance unless the petitioner shows good cause why he or she cannot attend and present his or her case at the time, date and place indicated in the notice of hearing.

(2) The hearing officer may order a continuance of any hearing at any time, whether or not any evidence has yet been presented, as may be necessary to further the interests of justice and fairness.

(f) In the event a petitioner fails to appear, the Board may affirm the decision of the Candidacy Committee without further proceedings.

(g) All hearings shall be presided over by a hearing officer who shall be the Board Chair, or in his or her absence or at the discretion of the Board Chair, a Board member who is an attorney licensed to practice in this State or any other attorney licensed to practice in this State as may be appointed by the Board Chair. The hearing officer shall have the duty to insure a fair hearing, to take all necessary action to avoid delay, to maintain order, and to ensure development of a clear and complete record. The hearing officer shall have all powers necessary to these ends, including but not limited to:

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(1) ruling upon offers of proof and receive evidence and rule upon objections to the introduction of evidence;

(2) regulating the course of the hearings and conduct of the parties and their counsel therein; and

(3) interrogating witnesses.

(h) A petitioner may represent himself or herself at the hearing, or may be represented by an attorney licensed to practice in the State. The decision of the Candidacy Committee shall be represented by the Executive Director, a member of the Candidacy Committee who took part in decisions with regard to the particular candidate who is the petitioner in the appeal, or by an attorney licensed to practice in this State.

(i) The sequence to be followed in hearings is as follows:

(1) The petitioner shall make a brief opening statement of his/her case, indicating the issues intended to be addressed, the facts sought to be established, and the action being requested of the Board. The Candidacy Committee may make an opening statement, indicating the basis of its decision and the issues upon which its decision was based.

(2) The petitioner may present evidence and witnesses, after which the Committee may present evidence and witnesses. Following each witness, the opposing party may cross-examine the witness, and thereafter members of the Board and/or the hearing officer may question the witness.

(j) All documents that were a part of the record available to the Candidacy Committee shall be admitted into evidence and copies thereof made available to the petitioner at the hearing or, upon request, prior thereto. In addition, the hearing officer shall admit evidence which is admissible under the rules of evidence pertaining to civil actions in Illinois, and shall admit material, relevant evidence which would be relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of serious affairs which is reasonably reliable and reasonably necessary to resolve the issue before the Board. The hearing officer shall exclude from consideration immaterial, irrelevant, and repetitious evidence.

(k) At the conclusion of the hearing, including any continuance thereof, the Board shall deliberate in a closed meeting and, within 10 days of the hearing, notify the petitioner and the petitioner's attorney, if represented by an attorney, by certified mail of its decision. The determination of the Candidacy Committee shall be upheld unless the Board shall overrule it by a vote of not less than four Board members, not including Board members excluded because of participation on the Candidacy Committee. The determination of the Board shall be final.

(Source: Added at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 1400.90 The Educational Requirement

a) As provided in Section 3 of the Act, to be admitted to take the examination given before January 1, 2001, a candidate for the Illinois C.P.A. examination must have successfully completed at least 120 semester hours of acceptable credit. Of the semester hours accepted by the Board, at least 27 semester hours shall be in the study of accounting, auditing and business law, provided not more than 6 semester hours shall be in business law. Candidates may apply to take the C.P.A. Examination during their final term, semester or quarter, but must meet the educational requirements at the time the examination is given.

b) Acceptable credit recognized by the Board is:

1) credit earned from a college or university which is a candidate for or is accredited by a regional accrediting association which is a member of the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA),

2) credit earned at a business school or college of business within the educational institution that is accredited by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), or

3) Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs (ACBSP).

c) To be admitted to take the examination for the first time after January 1, 2001, a candidate for the Illinois CPA examination must have successfully completed at least 150 semester hours of acceptable credit including a baccalaureate or higher degree. The semester hours accepted by the Board must include an accounting concentration or its equivalent. A candidate will be deemed to have met the education requirement if, as part of the 150 semester hours of education or equivalent as determined by the Board, he or she has met any one of the four conditions listed in (b)(1) through (4) below. With each of the conditions listed below, accounting hours do not include business law, and no more than six semester hours of accounting may be obtained through internships or life-experience.

1) Earned a graduate degree with a concentration in accounting from a program that is accredited in accounting by an accrediting agency recognized by the Board.

2) Earned a graduate degree from a program that is accredited in business by an accrediting agency recognized by the Board and completed at least 24 semester hours in accounting at the undergraduate level or 15 semester hours at the graduate level or equivalent combination thereof, including courses covering the subjects of financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting.

3) Earned a baccalaureate degree from a program that is accredited in business by an accrediting agency recognized by the Board and completed 24 semester hours in accounting at the undergraduate or graduate level, including courses covering the subjects of financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting, and completed at least 24 semester hours of business courses, or substantially equivalent (other than accounting) courses, at the undergraduate or graduate level.

4) Earned a baccalaureate or higher degree from an accredited educational institution or other institution recognized by the Board, including at least 24 semester hours of accounting at the undergraduate and/or graduate level with at least one course each in financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting and at least 24 semester hours in business courses or substantially equivalent (other than accounting) courses at the undergraduate or graduate level.

d) For all purposes above, the formula for conversion of semester hours to quarter hours is 1 semester hour times 1.5 equals 1 quarter hour.

(e) For structured course work in progress at the time of application, the Board must receive official verification by the application deadline, that the course will be complete, including the final examination, before the start of the examination in which the applicant wishes to participate. For non-structured course work, such as correspondence courses, independent study, or CLEP, the course must be completed and the grade received 30 days in advance of the examination in which the applicant wishes to participate.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 1400.110 Examinations - Security ~~Advertising~~

The CPA examination will become non-disclosed effective with the May 8-9, 1996 administration. All applicants will be asked to sign a non-disclosure statement and abide by the security procedures developed for this type of examination. ~~Not less than thirty days before the date of each examination the time and place of holding the examination shall be advertised for 3 consecutive days in daily newspapers published in the cities where the examination is to be held.~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 1400.160 Grading Scale, Condition Candidates, Transfer of Credits, Reciprocity and Out-of-State Candidates

a) Grading Scale. The examination papers shall be graded on the scale of 100. The passing grade in each subject is 75. Grades shall be certified by the Board of Examiners to the University Committee. The list of successful candidates shall be certified to the President of the University.

b) Condition Candidates

1) A candidate under Section 2 of the Act may acquire condition in

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the subject or subjects failed by
A) passing any two subjects; and
B) obtaining a grade of not less than 50 in each subject failed.

2) Candidates who achieve condition standing shall be credited with the subject or subjects in which they received passing grades and may, upon application and the payment of the required examination fee, appear for re-examination in the subject or subjects failed at: prior to 1994 any three of the six examinations next succeeding the examination at which they qualified for such partial re-examination, and effective May 1994 any three of the six examinations next succeeding the examination at which they qualified for such partial re-examination. When candidates present themselves for re-examination, they must write on all subjects in which they then have failing grades. To obtain credit for a subject or subjects passed upon any re-examination, condition candidates must obtain a grade of not less than 50 in each subject failed in any such re-examination.

3) If on re-examination, the candidates pass in the subject or subjects in which they previously failed, they shall be eligible for the C.P.A. certificate; if they fail to pass the remaining subject or subjects within the time provided, they shall revert to the status of new applicants and shall be required to write the entire examination.

4) The time limitation within which a candidate is required to pass subjects under this rule shall not include any period during which the applicant serves in the armed forces of the United States.

5) The fee schedule for conditioned candidates shall be as stated in Section 1400.60 of this Part.

c) Transfer of Credits from Another State

1) A person who has written as a candidate in another state and who has passed part of the examination in such other state may write as a condition candidate in Illinois
A) if the educational requirements of the Illinois statute have been met; and
B) provided the applicant would qualify as a condition candidate if the examination in such other state had been written in Illinois.

2) A candidate who applies for a transfer of credits from another state shall pay the fee in force upon submission of the initial application to write as an Illinois candidate; thereafter the fee shall be the same as for other condition candidates.

d) Transfer of Credits by Candidate Who Has Passed the Examination in Another State

1) A candidate who has passed the entire examination in another jurisdiction, or has passed a portion of the examination equivalent to the entire Illinois examination, but who is

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ineligible to obtain a certificate from such other jurisdiction may transfer the credits and receive a certificate in Illinois provided:
A) the educational requirements of the Illinois statute have been met; and
B) the applicant would be entitled to an Illinois certificate if the examination had been written under the Illinois statute and rules.

2) The fee in force must accompany the application for a transfer of credits for the entire examination.

3) Transfer of credits shall be accepted if the applicant wrote all subjects on the initial examination, and
A) passed all subjects, or
B) before May 1994, passed Practice or any two subjects, obtained a grade of at least 50 in each subject failed, and passed the failed sections within three of the next succeeding examinations, or
C) after May 1994, passed any 2 subjects, obtained a grade of at least 50 in each subject failed, and passed the failed sections within the 6 next succeeding examinations.

e) Certificates by Reciprocity.

1) The University shall issue a certificate as a certified public accountant, without examination:
A) To any applicant who holds a valid unrevoked certificate as a certified public accountant issued under the laws of any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia provided all requirements of Section 5 of the Act and this Part have been met, or
B) To any foreign accountant who has passed the United States or American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) uniform qualifying examination for that jurisdiction acceptable to the Board.

2) The fee in force shall be payable by the applicant at the time of filing of the application for a C.P.A. certificate by reciprocity.

f) Out of State Candidates.

Applicants who have been approved as candidates in other jurisdictions shall be allowed to write the examination in Illinois provided the proctoring has been requested and authorized by the boards or officials responsible for administering the examinations in such other jurisdictions. The applicants shall remit non-refundable proctoring fees as prescribed in Section 1400.60 prior to deadlines established by the Board.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 1400.200 Disposition of Fees

The fees from applicants shall be deposited with the Comptroller of the University, who shall keep a separate account, on behalf of the Board Examiners, of all receipts and expenditures under the law. This account is to be used only by the Board of Examiners and any interest earned on the account belongs to the Board of Examiners.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: State of Illinois Dependent Care Assistance Plan

2) Code Citation: 80 Ill. Adm. Code 2110

3) Section Number: Adopted Action:

2110.440 Amend

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing Sections 125 and 129(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 125 and 129(d)), Section 63b5 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 405/64.2], Section 30c of the State Finance Act [30 ILCS 105/30c], and Sections 3 and 9 of the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 [5 ILCS 375/3 and 375/9] and authorized by Section 16 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 5/16].

5) Effective Date of Rules: June 14, 1995

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Do the Rules contain incorporations by reference? No

8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: June 14, 1995

9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register:

January 27, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 774

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to the Amendments? No

11) Differences between proposal and final version:

Several minor editing changes were made.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will the Rules replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Rules:

The amendment will remove the forfeiture distribution provisions from the Dependent Care Assistance Plan (DCAP). Any gains from forfeitures will be distributed to the Health Insurance Reserve Fund (HIRF).

16) Information and questions regarding this adopted rule shall be directed

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

to:

Stephen W. Seiple
720 Stratton Office Building
Springfield, IL 62706
(217)782-9669
TDD (217)785-3979

The full text of the Adopted Amendments begins on the next page.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENT(S)

TITLE 80: PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES
SUBTITLE F: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

PART 2110
STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE PLAN

SUBPART A: INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

SUBPART B: ADMINISTRATION

SUBPART C: PARTICIPATION

SUBPART D: ELECTION TO RECEIVE DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE

SUBPART E: DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

SUBPART F: PAYMENT OF DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 125 and 129(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 125 and 129(d)), Section 63b5 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 405/64.2], Section 30c of the State Finance Act [30 ILCS 105/30c], and Sections 3 and 9 of the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 [5 ILCS 373/3 and 9] and authorized by Section 16 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 5/16].

SOURCE: Emergency rules adopted at 10 Ill. Reg. 20248, effective December 1, 1986, for a maximum of 150 days; adopted at 11 Ill. Reg. 9477, effective April 30, 1987; emergency amendments at 12 Ill. Reg. 11795, effective July 1, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 17283, effective October 14, 1988; emergency amendments at 13 Ill. Reg. 214, effective January 1, 1989, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 9259, effective May 31, 1989; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 13801, effective August 28, 1992; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8590, effective JUN 14 1995.

SUBPART E: DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

Section 2110.440 Forfeiture of Accounts

a) The amount credited to a Participant's dependent care assistance account for any Plan Year shall be used:
   1) only to reimburse the Participant for Dependent Care Expenses incurred during such Plan Year, and
   2) only if the Participant applies for Reimbursement on or before

September 30 of the next Plan Year.

b) If any balance remains in the Participant's dependent care assistance account for any Plan Year after all Reimbursements hereunder, such balance shall not be carried over to reimburse the Participant for Dependent Care Expenses incurred during a subsequent Plan Year, and shall not be available to the Participant in any other form or manner.

c) Any remaining balance ~~shall contain all applicable Employer contributions and shall be:~~ in the fund shall be distributed to the Health Insurance Reserve Fund.

   ~~1) distributed to all Plan Participants of record as of June 30 equally as additional Compensation unless~~

   ~~2) such balance is less than $25 times the number of Participants in which case the balance will be transferred to the General Revenue Fund;~~

~~d) Such distribution to all Plan Participants shall be before December 31;~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8590, effective JUN 14 1995)

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

) Heading of the Part: State of Illinois Medical Care Assistance Plan

) Code Citation: 80 Ill. Adm. Code 2120

) Section Number: Adopted Action:

2120.440 Amend

) Statutory Authority: Implementing Sections 105(h), 125, and 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 105 (h), 125, and 213(d)), Section 64.2 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 405/64.2], Section 30c of the State Finance Act [30 ILCS 105/30c], and Sections 3 and 9 of the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 [5 ILCS 375/3 and 375/9] and authorized by Section 16 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 5/16].

) Effective Date of Rules: June 14, 1995

) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

) Do the Rules contain incorporations by reference? No

) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: June 14, 1995

) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register:

January 27, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 779

0) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to the Amendments? No

1) Differences between proposal and final version:

Several minor editing changes were made.

2) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

3) Will the Rules replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

4) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

5) Summary and Purpose of Rules:

The amendment will remove the forfeiture distribution provisions from the Medical Care Assistance Plan (MCAP). Any gains from forfeitures will be distributed to the Health Insurance Reserve Fund (HIRF), and any program losses will be covered by HIRF. This will help assure the financial viability of the program.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

16) Information and questions regarding this adopted rule shall be directed to:

Stephen W. Seiple
720 Stratton Office Building
Springfield, IL 62706
(217)782-9669
TDD (217)785-3979

The full text of the Adopted Amendments begins on the next page.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 80: PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES
SUBTITLE F: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

PART 2120
STATE OF ILLINOIS MEDICAL CARE ASSISTANCE PLAN

SUBPART A: INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

SUBPART B: ADMINISTRATION

SUBPART C: PARTICIPATION

SUBPART D: ELECTION TO RECEIVE MEDICAL CARE ASSISTANCE

SUBPART E: MEDICAL CARE ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

SUBPART F: PAYMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

SUBPART G: TERMINATION OF PARTICIPATION

SUBPART H: MISCELLANEOUS

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 105(h), 125, and 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 105(h), 125, and 213(d)), Section 64.2 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 127, par. 63b5), [20 ILCS 405/64.2], Section 30c of the State Finance Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 127, par. 166c) [30 ILCS 105/30c], and Sections 3 and 9 of the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 127, pars. 523 and 529) [5 ILCS 375/3 and 9] and authorized by Section 16 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 127, par. 16) [20 ILCS 5 16].

SOURCE: Emergency rules adopted at 12 Ill. Reg. 11810, effective July 1, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days; adopted at 12 Ill. Reg. 17296, effective October 17, 1988; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 18998, effective November 14, 1990; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 13811, effective August 28, 1992; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8598, effective JUN 14 1995.

SUBPART E: MEDICAL CARE ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTS

Section 2120.440 Forfeiture of Accounts

a) The amount credited to a Participant's medical care assistance account for any Plan Year shall be used:
   1) only to reimburse the Participant for Medical Care Expenses incurred during such Plan Year, and
   2) only if the Participant applies for Reimbursement on or before December 31 of the next Plan Year.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

b) If any balance remains in the Participant's medical care assistance account for any Plan Year after all Reimbursements hereunder, such balance shall not be carried over to reimburse the Participant for Medical Care Expenses incurred during a subsequent Plan Year, and shall not be available to the Participant in any other form or manner.

c) Such balance shall be used to reimburse the Medical Care Assistance Plan for any reimbursements to Participants in excess of deposits that were not recovered as provided in Section 2120.610 of this Part.

d) Any remaining balance ~~shall---contain---all---applicable---Employer contributions--and--shall--be:~~ in the fund shall be distributed to the Health Insurance Reserve Fund.

~~1) distributed-to-all-the-year's-Plan-Participants-of-record--as--of June--30--equally--as--additional--Compensation-by-the-Department unless~~

~~2) such-balance-is-less-than-$25-times-the-number-of-Participants-in which-case-the-balance-will-be-transferred-to-the-General-Revenue Fund.~~

~~e) Such-distribution-shall-be-before-March-31-of-the-next-following-year.~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8595, effective JUN 14 1995)

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED RULES

1) Heading of the Part: Administration of Psychotropic Medications to Children for Whom the Department of Children and Family Services is Legally Responsible

2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 325

3)

Section Numbers:	Adopted Action:
325.10	New
325.20	New
325.30	New
325.40	New
325.50	New
325.60	New
325.70	New

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by the Children and Family Services Act [20 ILCS 505/5]

5) Effective Date of Amendments: June 15, 1995

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Do these amendments contain incorporations by reference? No

8) Date filed in Agency's Principal Office: June 15, 1995

9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register:

18 Ill. Reg. 8765 June 17, 1994

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No

11) Difference between proposal and final version: Minor editing changes were made in accordance with the recommendations from the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and the Administrative Code Unit.

The following sentence was added to the definition of "Children for whom the Department is legally responsible":

> For purposes of consenting to the administration of psychotropic medications, the Department must be the legal guardian or custodian which has been granted the authority to consent to major medical care.

Add a new definition which reads:

> "Psychiatric consultant" means a psychiatrist as defined in 405 ILCS 5/1-121 who has specialized in child and adolescent psychiatry.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED RULES

The definition of "Residential facilities" was modified by adding a period after "Disabilities" and deleting the remainder of that sentence. A sentence was added to this definition which reads: Facilities operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections are not residential facilities, as defined in this Part.

Section 325.30(a) - Remove "as a chemical restraint" and add the following language:

> as punishment for bad behavior, for the convenience of caregivers or as a substitute for adequate ongoing programming for the children's needs . . . .

Insert a new subsection 325.30(c) and reletter (d) and (e) accordingly:

c) Children for whom the Department of Children and Family Services is legally responsible who have been committed to facilities operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections are governed solely by the rules of the Illinois Department of Corrections (20 Ill. Adm. Code 415, Health Care) which also pertains to committed adults and emancipated minors, the Unified Code of Corrections [730 ILCS 5], and corrections case law for purpose of the administration of psychotropic medications. In its role as guardian, the Department of Children and Family Services may contest decisions made by the Illinois Department of Corrections in accordance with 20 Ill. Adm. Code 415 regarding the involuntary administration of psychotropic medications to Department wards placed in facilities operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Insert a sentence in subsection 325.30(d) (relettered from (c)) which reads:

> The names, qualifications, and professional positions of the members of the pharmacological review committee shall be listed in the front of the manual.

Modify subsection 325.30(f) (relettered from (e)) by changing "in the use of the manual" to "in the use and contents of the manual". Replace "a person or persons who will" with "a professional who specializes in treating children and adolescents to". Add "and its contents" to the end of the second sentence. Modify (f)(1) by inserting the following after the first clause:

> the contents of the manual including an explanation of commonly prescribed psychotropic medications, the appropriate dosages for children and adolescents, common side effects, danger signs, and illnesses for which the medication is commonly prescribed,

Make (f)(2) a separate subsection (g). Capitalize "The" and change

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED RULES

> "via use of the manual" to "pursuant to this Part" Delete the "; and" at the end of relettered (g) and insert a period.
>
> Renumber (f)(3) into two items. Item (f)(2) consists of the first part of the sentence up to "and". Then insert "3) training" to begin (f)(3).
>
> Reletter (f) and (g) to (h) and (i). In (i), relettered from (g), insert the words "statistical and non-identifying" before data where it appears.

Subsection 325.40(a) - Insert the word "psychotropic" before "medications". Remove the sentence which begins "The administration . . . ." and replace with the following:

> Authorized agents may approve the administration of any psychotropic medication which does not meet the criteria listed in this subsection only following consultation with the Department's psychiatric consultant. The authorized agent shall note on the consent form when consent has been given for the administration of a psychotropic medication which is not listed in the Pharmacy and Therapeutic Manual.

Subsection 325.40(b) - After "consult with" add "both the physician who is recommending the medication and". Insert "or denying" after "approving". Add the following sentence at the end of (b):

> The reason for the child's objection must be fully documented on the approval form provided for in Section 325.50(a) below.

Subsection 325.40(d) - Remove the sentence that begins "However, the Department may . . . ."

Subsection 325.40(e) - Change "rule" to "authority".

Subsection 325.40(f) - Add a sentence which reads:

> If oral approval or denial of the request for medication is not rendered within 24 hours from the time the request was received, the requesting party shall contact the Office of the Guardianship Administrator or designee for assistance in obtaining a response.

Subsection 325.50(a) - Insert "residential" before "facilities".

Subsection 325.50(b) - Remove "two" and replace with "and sign three". Add "and to the residential facility where the child resides" after "Guardianship Administrator".

Subsection 325.50(c) - Insert "residential" before "facility".

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Subsection 325.50(d)(1) - Insert "medical" before "director". Remove "his" before "designee" and add the following after "designee":

who has been licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Nursing Act of 1987 [225 ILCS 65]

Add the following after "Part."

During this monthly review, the medical director or designee shall conduct an inventory of all psychotropic medications and shall verify that:

A) psychotropic medications are labelled with the child's name, directions for administering the medication, the date and prescribing physician's name, prescription number, and drug store or pharmacy;

B) all medications are stored in a locked cabinet or within a locked refrigerator, if required for proper storage;

C) all controlled substances are accounted for or, if any amount of a controlled substance is missing, that an incident report has been filed with the Director of the facility;

D) psychotropic medications are dispensed in accordance with the requirements of the prescription;

E) written consents for the provision of psychotropic medications have been received from the parent or guardian, as appropriate;

F) any medications for children who have left the facility or who have been on runaway status 14 days or longer have been properly disposed.

Subsection 325.50(d)(3) - After "reviews" add "at least". Add "residential" before "facility" wherever it appears.

Subsection 325.50(e) - Change "provide training" to "offer training at least once every six months".

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will these proposed amendments replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

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15) Summary and Purpose of These Adopted Amendments: Paragraph 65 (b) of the B.H. vs. Ryder consent decree requires the Department to convene a reform panel to review and make recommendations regarding its policies and procedures concerning (i) the use of restraint and seclusion on children in care, and (ii) the use of behavior-controlling drugs including a prohibition on the use of such medication for the punishment of children, the convenience of caretakers or as a substitute for programming for children's needs.

A reform panel of experts was convened to deal with these topics and met for over a year reviewing and discussing these two areas. The attached rules are the recommendations of the reform panel with regard to the use of behavior-controlling drugs on children in care.

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

Jacqueline Nottingham, Chief
Office of Rules and Procedures
Department of Children and Family Services
406 East Monroe Street, Station # 222
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1498
217/524-1983

The full text of the adopted rules is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED RULES

TITLE 89: SOCIAL SERVICES
CHAPTER III: DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER b: PROGRAM AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

PART 325: ADMINISTRATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATIONS TO CHILDREN FOR WHOM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES IS LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE

Section
325.10 Purpose
325.20 Definitions
325.30 General Provisions
325.40 Medication Approval Standards
325.50 Children in Residential Facilities
325.60 Children in Foster Care
325.70 Miscellaneous Provisions

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 5 of the Children and Family Services Act [20 ILCS 505/5], the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 [705 ILCS 405], and the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code [405 ILCS 5].

SOURCE: Adopted at 19 Ill. Reg. 8600, effective JUN 15 1995.

Section 325.10 Purpose

The following standards and procedures shall govern the administration of psychotropic medications to persons under the guardianship of the Department pursuant to court order or for whom the Department has custody and has, by court order or via an adoptive surrender, been authorized to consent to major medical procedures. It is the purpose of this rule to create a system which promptly identifies and evaluates the needs of children for psychotropic medication, provides timely access to such medication, and monitors children on such medication, while recognizing the risks that such medications pose, particularly if they are not prescribed and monitored with care. Psychotropic medication must not be used simply for the convenience of staff members, to punish children, or as a substitute for adequate staffing and programming.

Section 325.20 Definitions

"Authorized agent" means Department staff who have been appointed and authorized by the Director to officially act in the place of the Guardiansnip Administrator to authorize and consent to matters concerning children for whom the Department has legal responsibility.

"Children for whom the Department is legally responsible" means children for whom the Department has temporary protective custody as

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authorized by the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act, children for whom the Department has been appointed legal custodian or guardian by order of a Juvenile Court, children whose parent(s) have signed an adoptive surrender, or children for whom the Department has temporary custody via a voluntary placement agreement. For purposes of consenting to the administration of psychotropic medications the Department must be the legal guardian or custodian which has been granted the authority to consent to major medical care.

"Department" means the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

"Emergency" means circumstances exist in which a child for whom the Department is legally responsible poses a threat of imminent serious harm to self or others.

"Pharmacological Review Committee" means a committee appointed by the Department which is comprised of at least three representatives, at least one of whom is a Board certified psychiatrist who specializes in the treatment of children and adolescents. This Committee shall have certain powers and duties as prescribed in this Part.

"Psychiatric consultant" means a psychiatrist as defined in 405 ILCS 5/1-121 who has specialized in child and adolescent psychiatry.

"Psychotropic medication" means medication whose use for antipsychotic, antidepressant, antimanic, antianxiety, behavioral modification or behavioral management purposes is listed in AMA Drug Evaluations, latest edition, or Physician's Desk Reference, latest edition, or which are administered for any of these purposes. [405 ILCS 5/1-121.1]

"Residential facility" means any facility in which one or more children for whom the Department of Children and Family Services is legally responsible are housed, whether or not that facility is located within the State of Illinois, including but not limited to group homes, child care institutions, inpatient mental health facilities, including those operated by the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. Facilities operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections are not residential facilities, as defined in this Part.

Section 325.30 General Provisions

a) The administration of psychotropic medication to children for whom the Department is legally responsible as punishment for bad behavior, for the convenience of caregivers or as a substitute for adequate ongoing programming for the children's needs is prohibited.

b) Except in an emergency, and subject to subsection (a) above, psychotropic medication shall never be administered to children for whom the Department is legally responsible without the prior approval of an authorized agent as set forth in this Part.

c) Children for whom the Department of Children and Family Services is legally responsible who have been committed to facilities operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections are governed solely by the rules of the Illinois Department of Corrections (20 Ill. Adm. Code 415, Health Care) which also pertains to committed adults and emancipated minors, the Unified Code of Corrections [730 ILCS 5], and corrections case law for purposes of the administration of psychotropic medications. In its role as guardian, the Department of Children and Family Services may contest decisions made by the Illinois Department of Corrections in accordance with 20 Ill. Adm. Code 415 regarding the involuntary administration of psychotropic medications to Department wards placed in facilities operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections.

d) The Department shall establish a Pharmacological Review Committee which shall develop and publish a Pharmacy and Therapeutic Manual. The manual shall list all acceptable psychotropic medications which are approved by the Committee for use with children for whom the Department is legally responsible and shall list their purposes, the acceptable range of dosages, contraindications and time limits, if any. The names, qualifications, and professional positions of the members of the Pharmacological Review Committee shall be listed in the front of the manual. The Committee shall also review the Pharmacy and Therapeutic Manual on at least an annual basis and make recommendations for change, as necessary.

e) The Pharmacy and Therapeutic Manual and any revisions to it shall be provided to all authorized agents and to all residential facilities in which children for whom the Department is legally responsible reside.

f) Authorized agents shall be provided with regular periodic training in the use and contents of the manual. The Department shall appoint, subject to the review of the Pharmacological Review Committee, a professional who specializes in treating children and adolescents to provide training to authorized agents on the use of the manual and its contents. The training shall include:

1) initial training before the authorized agent assumes the responsibilities of the position. This training shall include an explanation of the purpose of the manual, how to use the manual, the contents of the manual including an explanation of commonly prescribed psychotropic medications, the appropriate dosages for children and adolescents, common side effects, danger signs, illnesses for which medication is commonly prescribed, the discretion left to the authorized agent, and the procedure for approval or denial of the psychotropic medication;

2) annual training; and

3) training before any revisions to the manual take effect.

g) The Guardianship Administrator shall review the authorized agent's consents given pursuant to this Part within 30 days after the start of the authorized agent's use of the manual and at least once every 90 days thereafter.

h) The Department shall employ or contract with one or more psychiatric consultants. Authorized agents shall consult with the psychiatric consultant employed or contracted by the Department as provided in Section 325.40, Medication Approval Standards.

i) The Department shall provide the Pharmacological Review Committee with statistical and non-identifying data regarding the administration of psychotropic medication to children governed by this Part including, where applicable, data from foster parent licensure reviews and administrative case reviews. The Committee shall review such data at least annually to determine whether psychotropic medication is being administered appropriately and in compliance with this Part. The Committee shall determine whether additional or different data shall be collected and whether this Part should be modified to achieve the goals set forth above.

Section 325.40 Medication Approval Standards

a) Authorized agents may, at their discretion, approve the administration of any psychotropic medication whose use and dosage is listed in the Pharmacy and Therapeutic Manual, provided that children for whom the Department is legally responsible are not taking any other psychotropic medications and subject to the provisions of Section 325.30(a). Authorized agents may approve the administration of any psychotropic medication which does not meet the criteria listed in this subsection only following consultation with the Department's psychiatric consultant. The authorized agent shall note on the consent form when consent has been given for the administration of a psychotropic medication which is not listed in the Pharmacy and Therapeutic Manual.

b) Additionally, whenever the authorized agent is advised that a child for whom the Department is legally responsible objects to the administration of psychotropic medication, the authorized agent must consult with both the physician who is recommending the medication and the psychiatric consultant employed or contracted by the Department prior to approving or denying the medication. Authorized agents shall assess the basis for the child's objection to the psychotropic medication. This assessment may include asking the child's caseworker to interview the child to determine the basis for his/her objection. The reason for the child's objection must be fully documented on the approval form provided for in Section 325.50(a) below.

c) Every authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication shall be limited in time. Under no circumstance may psychotropic medication be authorized for a period exceeding 180 days. At the expiration of the period set forth in the authorization, psychotropic

medication may be reauthorized pursuant to the standards and procedures contained in this Part.

d) Whenever a physician recommends the administration of psychotropic medication to a child for whom the Department is legally responsible, the child shall be advised of the purposes and effects of the medication and of the potential side effects of the medication to the extent that such advice is consistent with the nature and frequency of the side effects and the child's ability to understand the information communicated. The child shall also be provided written information concerning the medication and its side effects, unless it has been determined that such information could not be understood by the child. This written information shall be provided in the child's primary language. Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to create any liability on the part of the physician or the residential facility based upon the failure to provide the child with complete and accurate information.

e) Authorized agents retain the authority to deny consent to the administration of psychotropic medications whether or not they are among those listed in the Pharmacy and Therapeutic Manual or whether they have been approved by the psychiatric consultant. Authorized agents may only deny consent to the administration of psychotropic medication after consulting both the prescribing physician and the psychiatric consultant. The Pharmacy and Therapeutic Manual shall contain a statement setting forth this authority. In the event of a denial of a medication request, the specific reasons for the denial shall be set forth on the Psychotropic Medication Approval form provided for in Section 325.50(a) below.

f) Authorized agents must render their oral approval or denial of psychotropic medication within 24 hours from the time they receive the request for approval, and shall confirm their approval in writing within two working days, unless the reason for the delay is the unavailability of the prescribing physician to consult with the authorized agent. If oral approval or denial of the request for medication is not rendered within 24 hours from the time the request was received, the requesting party shall contact the Office of the Guardianship Administrator or designee for assistance in obtaining a response.

Section 325.50 Children in Residential Facilities

a) The Department shall create and distribute a Psychotropic Medication Approval form. Copies of the form shall be distributed to all residential facilities in which wards of the Department reside and to all authorized agents. That form shall include the following information:
   1) the child's name, age, weight, and diagnosis;
   2) the medication to be administered;
   3) the dosage and frequency of the medication;

   4) the duration, which in no event shall exceed 180 days;
   5) target symptom(s) and behavior;
   6) other medication the child is receiving;
   7) the potential side effects of the medication which are of greatest concern;
   8) the name of the prescribing physician;
   9) in the case of children who are 14 years of age or older, whether the ward objects to the administration of the medication.

b) Residential facilities which provide care to children for whom the Department is legally responsible shall be advised by the Department that, whenever they seek approval of an authorized agent for the administration of a psychotropic medication, they will be asked the questions on the Psychotropic Medication Approval form. The residential facility shall complete a copy of the approval form which is to be kept in the child's medical record at the facility. Whenever approval is granted by an authorized agent, the agent shall complete and sign three copies of the form, retain one copy for the child's case record and forward a copy to the Guardianship Administrator and to the residential facility where the child resides.

c) Prior consent from an authorized agent is not required when an emergency exists as defined in this Part. However, the authorized agent shall be notified in writing of the administration of medication within one week of its initial administration. The Department shall provide each residential facility with Emergency Psychotropic Medication forms to be used by the residential facility in reporting to the authorized agent the administration of emergency medication. This form shall be completed by either a registered nurse or a physician who has examined the child and shall contain the information set forth in subsection (a) above. Additionally, the form shall require a brief explanation of the nature and circumstances of the emergency. A copy of this form shall be placed in the child's medical file at the residential facility and a copy shall be forwarded to the Guardianship Administrator and the authorized agent for the child. Emergency medication may not continue for more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The administration of psychotropic medication beyond this period may only occur if approved by an authorized agent as provided for in this Part.

d) The administration of psychotropic medication shall be monitored as follows:
   1) The medical director of each residential facility, or designee who has been licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Nursing Act of 1987 [225 ILCS 65], shall conduct a monthly review of all psychotropic medications and record that review in writing. This record shall be reviewed during the on-site inspections required by this Part. During this monthly review, the medical director or designee shall conduct an inventory of all psychotropic medications and shall verify that:
      A) psychotropic medications are labelled with the child's name,

directions for administering the medication, the date and prescribing physician's name, prescription number, and drug store or pharmacy;

B) all medications are stored in a locked cabinet or within a locked refrigerator, if required for proper storage;

C) all controlled substances are accounted for or, if any amount of a controlled substance is missing, an incident report has been filed with the Director of the facility;

D) psychotropic medications are dispensed in accordance with the requirements of the prescription;

E) written consents for the provision of psychotropic medications have been received from the parent or guardian, as appropriate;

F) any medications for children who have left the facility or who have been on runaway status 14 days or longer have been properly disposed.

2) The Guardianship Administrator's office shall collate all Emergency Psychotropic Medication forms and all Psychotropic Medication Approval forms in binders divided according to residential facility. The Guardianship Administrator's office shall review these binders monthly. The psychiatric consultant shall also review these binders every 90 days.

3) The Department shall conduct unannounced on-site reviews at least annually to assure that the approval forms reflect the actual practice in the residential facility and that the residential facility is in compliance with this Part. Such reviews shall include an investigation into whether the Emergency Psychotropic Medication Request forms and the Psychotropic Medication Request forms accurately reflect those minors who have objected to the administration of medication.

e) The Department shall offer training at least once every six months for personnel employed by residential facilities concerning the content of this Part and the procedures through which psychotropic medication may be authorized.

Section 325.60 Children in Foster Care

a) The Department shall provide training for all foster parents (including but not limited to relative family homes and foster homes supervised directly by the Department as well as homes supervised by private agencies) concerning the procedures for approving psychotropic medication and the need for and use of psychotropic medications. This training shall include training in the those circumstances in which the child may self-medicate, where appropriate.

b) Except in an emergency, no psychotropic medication shall be administered to any child for whom the Department is legally responsible who resides in foster care unless the physician who is prescribing the medication has obtained prior approval for such

medication from an authorized agent.

c) The Health Passport, which is issued by the Department to all children for whom it is legally responsible, shall contain a statement that, except in an emergency, no psychotropic medication may be administered to any such child without the approval of an authorized agent.

d) Authorized agents shall use the same standards, forms and rules for approving psychotropic medication for children in foster care as are set forth above in Section 325.50.

e) The foster parent shall inform the prescribing physician that:

1) the child is in foster care;

2) the consent of an authorized agent is required before psychotropic medication may be administered to the child; and

3) psychotropic medication may only be administered pursuant to this Part.

Section 325.70 Miscellaneous Provisions

a) The Psychotropic Medication Approval form specified in Section 325.50(a) shall be attached as an exhibit to the Client Service Plan form for each psychotropic medication which is being administered.

b) When a child has a neurological or psychiatric condition for which the administration of psychotropic medications is likely, the Department shall request from the Juvenile Court the power to consent to major medical care including specifically the administration of psychotropic medication.

c) Minors who have been declared emancipated for the purposes of consent to medical treatment by any court shall have the qualified right to refuse psychotropic medication as provided for adults in Sections 2-107 and 2-107.1 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code [405 ILCS 5/2-107 and 2-107.1] but subject to Section 325.30(c).

d) Children for whom the Department is legally responsible who have reached the age of 18 shall have the qualified right to refuse psychotropic medication as provided for adults in Sections 2-107 and 2-107.1 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code [405 ILCS 5/2-107 and 2-107.1] but subject to Section 325.30(c).

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Primary Drinking Water Standards

2) Code citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611

3) Section numbers: Adopted action:

611.100, 611.101, 611.102	Amended
611.110, 611.111, 611.112	Amended
611.113, 611.125, 611.130	Amended
611.201, 611.212, 611.220	Amended
611.300, 611.301, 611.310	Amended
611.311, 611.325, 611.350	Amended
611.351, 611.354, 611.357	Amended
611.359, 611.360, 611.480	Amended
611.490, 611.500, 611.510	Amended
611.522, 611.523, 611.526	Amended
611.531, 611.560, 611.600	Amended
611.601, 611.603, 611.605	Amended
611.606, 611.609, 611.611	Amended
611.612, 611.630, 611.641	Amended
611.645, 611.646, 611.647	Amended
611.648, 611.685, 611.858	Amended
611.860, 611.App. A	Amended
611.Table E, 611.Table Z	Amended

4) Statutory authority: 415 ILCS 5/17, 17.5 and 27.

5) Effective date of amendments: June 20, 1995

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date?: No.

7) Do these amendments contain incorporations by reference? Yes. Section 611.102 is the centralized listing of all incorporations by reference for all of Part 611. The present amendments significantly change the incorporations by updating the methods and documents incorporated for use in complying with Part 611.

8) Date filed in Board's principal office: Order adopted June 15, 1995.

9) Notice of proposal published in Illinois Register: March 31, 1995, at 19 Ill. Reg. 4785

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No. Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17.5] provides that Section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35 and 5-40] shall not apply. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5 of the APA, it is not subject to first notice or to second notice review by JCAR.

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11) Differences between proposal and final version: The Board received several suggestions from JCAR staff, the Secretary of State, and the Agency for corrections to the text of the amendments as proposed. The Board tabulates the corrections made based on these suggestions as follows (sources of suggested corrections are identified with A indicating the Agency, B indicating Board, J indicating JCAR, and S indicating the Secretary of State as the primary source of the changes):

Section(Source)	Board Action
611.Table of Contents(B)	Correct spelling of "Eschericia" in listing for 611.Appendix D
611.Authority Note(J)	Correct ILCS format
611.100 Source Note(S)	Add source note
611.102(a) preamble(A,B)	Add language re listing of references together with abbreviations
611.102(a) "Amco-AEPA Polymer"(A,B)	Place "Dioxin and Furan Method 1613" and "ONGP-MUG Test" in proper aphabetical order
611.102(a) "ASTM Method"(A,B)	Change to reflect actual usage in text and reference source
611.102(a) "Colisure Test"(A,B)	Change to reflect actual usage in text and reference source
611.102(a) "Dioxin and Furan Method 1613"(J)	Place in proper alphabetical order
611.102(a) "GLI Method 2"(A,B)	Add to reflect usage in text and indicate reference source
611.102(a) "Guidance Manual for Compliance ..."(A,B)	Add to reflect usage in text and indicate reference source
611.102(a) "HASL Procedure Manual"(A,B)	Add to reflect usage in text and indicate reference source
611.102(a) "Maximum Permissible Body Burdens ..."(A,B)	Add to reflect usage in text and indicate reference source

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611.102(a) "ONGP-MUG Test"(J)	Place in proper alphabetical order
611.102(a) "Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis ..."(A,B)	Add to reflect usage in text and indicate reference source
611.102(a) "U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods"(A,B)	Correct indication of source, add source for older methods from earlier version
611.102(a) "U.S. EPA Technical Notes"(A,B)	Add to reflect usage in text and indicate reference source
611.102(a) "Waters Test Method B-1011"(A,B)	Add to reflect usage in text and indicate reference source
611.102(b) "Advanced Polymer Systems"(B)	Place in proper alphabetical order, correct "Amco-AEPA-1" to reflect usage in text
611.102(b) "American Public Health Association"(A,B)	Correct reference to "Standard Methods" to reflect supplement, add reference short name, correct language of reference to separate listing under "American Water Works Association"
611.102(b) "Analytical Technology, Inc."(A,B)	Add reference short name
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D511-93"(A,B)	Add titles of sublistings
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D515-88"(A,B)	Add title of sublisting
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D858-88"(A,B)	Delete obsolete method
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D1067-92"(A,B)	Add title of sublisting
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D1125-91"(A,B)	Add title of sublisting
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D1179-93"(A,B)	Add title of sublisting

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611.102(b) "ASTM Method D1293-84"(A,B)	Add titles of sublistings
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D1688-90"(A,B)	Add titles of sublistings
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D2036-91"(A,B)	Add titles of sublistings
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D2459-72"(B)	Correct approval date
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D2907-91"(A,B)	Add titles of sublistings, correct approval date
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D2972-93"(A,B)	Add titles of sublistings
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D3559-90"(A,B)	Add title of sublisting
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D3645-93"(A,B)	Add quotation marks in method title
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D3859-93"(A,B)	Add quotation marks in method title
611.102(b) "ASTM Method D3867-90"(A,B)	Add titles of sublistings
611.102(b) "Standard Methods"(A,B)	Add short names for 13th & 18th editions
611.102(b) "Standard Methods, 18th ed." Method 3114 B(J)	Correct spelling of "Absorption"
611.102(b) "Standard Methods, 18th ed." Method 4110(B)	Correct spelling of "Eluent"
611.102(b) "Standard Methods, 18th ed." Method 4500-Cl I(B)	Correct method title
611.102(b) "Standard Methods, 18th ed." Method 4500-H+ (B) (under American	Correct spelling of "Electrometric"

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Water Works Association (J)	
611.102(b) "Standard Methods, 18th ed. Supplement"(B)	Add short name
611.102(b) "Great Lakes Instruments, Inc."(B)	Add reference
611.102(b) "Millipore Corporation"(A,B)	Add short name to both references
611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Asbestos Methods"(A,B)	Add short names for both 100.1 and 100.2
611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods"(A,B)	Add short name, repunctuate statement of methods available elsewhere
611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Inorganic Metals Methods"(A,B)	Add short name
611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Organic Methods"(A,B)	Add short name, correct reference title
611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Organic Methods" Supplements I & II(A,B,J)	Add short name, correct reference title, add commas after titles
611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Technical Notes"(A,B)	Add short name
611.102(b) "Dioxin and Furan Method 1613"(A,B,J)	Add short name
611.102(b) "Orion Research, Inc."(B)	Delete obsolete reference
611.102(b) "Technicon Methods"(A,B)	Add short names for both methods
611.102(b) "Radiochemical Methods"(A,B)	Add short name
611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Organic Methods"(A,B)	Add short name, delete reference to ORD Publications, change punctuation for listing of methods available

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611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods"(A,B)	Add short name, add "only", delete reference to "ORD Publications"
611.102(b) "U.S. EPA Science and Technology Branch"(A,B)	Abbreviate "U.S. EPA"
611.102(b) "USGS Methods"(J)	Delete erroneous colon, add short name
611.110(e)(A,B)	Correct cross-references to IOC provisions, add exclusion for cyanide, correct reference to "611.648(d)", add Board Note
611.110(e)(2)(D)(J)	Delete end "and"
611.110(g)(A,B)	Delete cross reference to "Section 611.110"
611.125(J)	Add "the"
611.125 Source Note(S)	Add source note
611.201 Source Note(S)	Add source note
611.220 Board Note(A)	Add explanation of limit to statute and regulation by Public Health
611.300(a)(A)	Reword to limit cross reference to analyses
611.301(b)(B)	Add cross-reference to fluoride secondary MCL notice requirement.
611.354(e)(2)(B)(J)	Capitalize "State"
611.359(J)	Restore end period
611.359(a)-(c)(A,B)	Restore text and federal amendments previously omitted
611.480 Source Note(S,J)	Add source note
611.490 Source Note(S)	Add source note
611.500 Source Note(S)	Add source note

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611.510(a)(7)(A,J)	Add space before "or" and "may"
611.510(b)(11)(B)	Add "18 th ed." to references
611.510(b)(11) aldicarb & aldicarb sulfone(J)	Correct capitalization of "Method"
611.510(b)(11) propachlor(A)	Correct "507" to "508"
611.510(b)(12)(B)	Add "Method", add "18th ed.", add ionic potentials "SO[4](2-)", expand reference to "4500-SO[4](2-) D"
611.526(c)(1)-(c)(4), (e)(3) & (F)(2)(A,B)	Add edition to "Standard Methods"
611.526(c)(1)(A) & 611.531(a)(2)(A)(i)(J)	Correct spelling of "comparison"
611.526(c)(1)(B) & 611.531(a)(2)(A)(ii)(J)	Correct spelling of "to"
611.526(c)(1)(C), (c)(2) & (c)(3)(B)(A)	Change end punctuation
611.526(c)(5)(A,B)	Capitalize "Test", add incorporation cross-reference, add Board Note explaining differences in methods
611.526(f)(2)(A)	Add "Method 9221 B" to citation
611.531(a)(2) & (b)(B)	Change reference to "U.S. EPA Technical Notes"
611.531(a)(2)(A)-(a)(2)(E)(A,B)	Reorganize subsection subdivisions, add subsection headings, standardize format of references to "Standard Methods", move federal footnote text into Board Notes, add "Method 9215 B" for heterotrophic bacteria, add a heading for "Turbidity", add "Method 2130 B" for turbidity, place "Method 180.1" under turbidity, add Board Note explaining differences in methods

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611.531(a)(2)(A)(i)(J)	Singularize "Standard", correct spelling of "comparison", change end punctuation
611.531(b)(2)(A)-(b)(2)(E)(J)	Correct method for total chlorine by amperometric titration, add listing for low level amperometric titration, renumber subsequent subsections
611.531 Source Note(S,J)	Add source note
611.560(a)(2) & Board Note(B)	Incorporate federal amendment previously omitted, update reference to federal source
611.600(a) antimony, beryllium, nickel & thallium(B)	Lower case "mass"
611.603(b)(2)(A,B)	Add description of necessary demonstration
611.606(a)(J)	Add comma after "nickel" in series
611.611(a)(A)	Add cross reference to 611.480, add "or directly without digestion"
611.611(a)(B)	Change reference to "U.S. EPA Technical Notes"
611.611(a)(1)(A), (a)(5)(B) & (a)(11)(B)(B)	Lower case "mass"
611.611(a)(2)(C), (a)(2)(D), (a)(2)(E), (a)(6)(C), (a)(7)(C), (a)(14)(C), (a)(16)(A), (a)(16)(C), (a)(17)(A), (a)(17)(B), (a)(20)(B) & (a)(25)(B)(A,J)	Correct spelling of "absorption"
611.611(a)(5)(A)(J,B)	Subsection number corrected
611.611(a)(5)(D)(ii), (a)(8)(B)(iii), (a)(12)(D)(ii) & (a)(14)(D)(ii)(A,S,J)	Correct subsection numbering

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611.611(10)(C)(A,J)	Capitalize "Inductively"
611.611(a)(17)(D)(A,B)	Correct spelling of "Environmental"
611.611(a)(14)(D)(ii)(S)	Correct subsection numbering
611.611(a)(1)(D), (a)(2)(A)(ii), (a)(2)(D)(ii), (a)(2)(E)(ii), (a)(4)(A)(ii), (a)(4)(C), (a)(4)(D), (a)(5)(A)(ii), (a)(5)(D)(ii), (a)(6)(D), (a)(7)(A)(ii), (a)(7)(D), (a)(8)(A), (a)(8)(A)(ii), (a)(8)(B), (a)(8)(B)(ii), (a)(8)(C), (a)(8)(D), (a)(9)(A)(ii), (a)(9)(B), (a)(9)(C), (a)(9)(E)(i), (a)(10)(A)(iii), (a)(11)(A)(ii), (a)(11)(D), (a)(11)(E), (a)(12)(A)(iii), (a)(12)(B)(iii), (a)(12)(C)(i), (a)(12)(D)(ii), (a)(13)(A)(iii), (a)(13)(B)(iii), (a)(13)(C)(ii), (a)(13)(D), (a)(14)(A)(ii), (a)(14)(D)(iii), (a)(16)(A)(ii), (a)(17)(A)(ii), (a)(17)(B)(ii), (a)(17)(C)(ii), (a)(18)(A)(iii), (a)(19)(A), (a)(20)(A)(ii), (a)(20)(B)(ii), (a)(20)(C)(ii), (a)(21)(A)(ii), (a)(22)(A)(ii), (a)(22)(B)(ii), (a)(22)(F)(iii), (a)(23)(D), (a)(23)(E), (a)(23)(F), (a)(23)(G)(ii), (a)(24) & (a)(25)(B)(B)	Standardize "Standard Method, 18th ed." references

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611.611(a)(2)(C), (a)(2)(D), (a)(2)(E), (a)(6)(C), (a)(7)(C), (a)(16)(A), (a)(16)(C), (a)(17)(A), (a)(17)(B), (a)(17)(E), (a)(20)(B) & (a)(25)(B)(J)	Correct spelling of "absorbtion"
611.611(a)(2)(D)(i),(a)(2)(E)(i), (a)(9)(C)(i), (a)(10)(A)(ii), (a)(12)(A)(ii),(a)(12)(B)(ii), (a)(12)(D)(i), (a)(13)(A)(ii), (a)(13)(B)(ii),(a)(13)(C)(i), (a)(14)(A)(i),(a)(14)(D)(i), (a)(16)(A)(i),(a)(17)(A)(i), (a)(17)(B)(i),(a)(18)(A)(ii), (a)(19)(A)(ii),(a)(20)(A)(i), (a)(20)(B)(i),(a)(21)(A)(i), (a)(22)(B)(i),(a)(22)(F)(ii) & (a)(23)(C)(B)	Revise ASTM method format
611.611(a)(8)(A), (a)(8)(B) & (a)(8)(C)(B)	Add "Manual"
611.611(a)(8)(B)(ii), (a)(8)(D), (a)(9)(B), (a)(9)(C)(ii), (a)(9)(E)(i), (a)(12)(B)(iii), (a)(12)(C)(i), (a)(12)(D)(ii), (a)(13)(B)(iii), (a)(13)(C)(ii) & (a)(13)(D)(A,B)	Correct Standard Methods method title to include ionic charge
611.611(a)(8)(B)(iii), (a)(12)(D)(ii) & (a)(14)(D)(ii)(S,J)	Correct subsection number
611.611(a)(10)(C)(B)	Capitalize "Inductively"
611.611(a)(12)(A)(iii)(A,B)	Correct method to "Method 4110"
611.611(a)(12)(A)(iv) & (a)(13)(A)(iv)(A,B)	Change method reference to "Waters Test Method"

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611.611(a)(12)(B)(ii)(A,B)	Correct method to "ASTM Method D3867-90 A"
611.611(a)(17)(D)(B)	Correct spelling of "Environmental"
611.611(a)(22)(C)(A)	Change "polyphosphomolybdate" to "phosphomolybdate"
611.611(a)(22)(D) & (E)(A,B)	Add "phosphomolybdate"
611.611(a)(22)(E)(J)	Correct reference "I-2598-85"
611.611(a)(23)(B)(A,B)	Add "molybdate blue"
611.611(a)(23)(F)(A,J)	Correct spelling of "Automated"
611.611(a)(25)(A)(J)	Correct spelling of "Inductively"
611.612(f)(A,B)	Add exclusion for arsenic analyses
611.612(f)(2)(A), (f)(3)(A) & (f)(4)(A)(A,B)	Standardize "Standard Method, 18th ed." references
611.645(A)	Add column headings , correct spelling of "alachlor"
611.645(A,B)	Add cross-reference to Section 611.480, add column headings
611.645 Carbofuran, Glyphosate & Oxamyl(A,B)	Standardize "Standard Method, 18th ed." references
611.645 Total Trihalomethanes(A,J)	Correct spelling of "Trihalomethanes", add method 551
611.645 Board Note(B)	Add comma and space before "as"
611.648(g)(5)(B)(ii)(J)	Correct end punctuation
611.685(A,B)	Change reference to "U.S. EPA Technical Notes"
611.858(A,B)	Add substitution of secondary MCL for cross-reference, correct format of cross-reference to "Section 611.Appendix A(9)", add citation to 40 CFR 143.3

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611.App. A(9)(B,S)	Add bracketed descriptions of information and source in place of blank spaces
611.App. A(12)(J)	Correct placement of parenthesis
611.Table Z Phase I VOCs(J)	Remove period after "p-dichlorobenzene"; lower case "1,2-dichloroethane"
611.Table Z Lead and Copper(J)	Change to "recordkeeping"

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the Board and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17.5] provides that Section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not apply. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5 of the APA, it is not subject to first notice or to second notice review by JCAR.

13) Will these amendments replace emergency amendments currently in effect? No.

14) Are there any other amendments pending on this Part? No.

15) Summary and purpose of amendments: A more detailed description is contained in the Board's opinion of June 15, 1995 in R94-23/R95-3, which Opinion is available from the address below. Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act provides that Section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not apply. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5 of the APA, it is not subject to first notice or to second notice review by JCAR.

This rulemaking updates the Board's SDWA rules to correspond with amendments adopted by U.S. EPA which appeared in the Federal Register during the period January 1 through December 31, 1994. This is actually a consolidated proceeding in which docket number R94-23 applies to federal amendments that occurred in the first half of the year, and R95-3 applies to the second half of the year. During this time, U.S. EPA amended its regulations in the following rulemakings:

59 Fed. Reg. 33860 (June 30, 1994)(Lead and Copper corrections)

59 Fed. Reg. 34320 (July 1, 1994)(Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants)

59 Fed. Reg. 62470 (Dec. 5, 1994)(Analytical Methods)

The amendments to the lead and copper rules, adopted by U.S. EPA on June

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30, 1994, corrected typographical errors, clarified language, and restored special primacy provisions inadvertently omitted by U.S. EPA in earlier rulemaking. U.S. EPA stated that it intended to clarify the regulations in order to simplify implementation. The amendments of July 1, 1994 similarly corrected typographical errors, clarified language, and corrected errors in regulatory text from U.S. EPA's stated intent in the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V rules. The amendments of December 5, 1994 approved new and updated existing analytical methods. Essentially, these last updates are intended to eliminate multiple uses of procedures, which have resulted in the use of multiple versions of methods for different purposes.

Another related aspect of this update concerns a judicial challenge to the federal lead and copper regulations. In American Water Works Association v. EPA, 40 F.3d 1266 (D.C. Cir. 1994), the federal appellate court vacated an aspect of a definition instrumental to implementation of certain of the lead and copper regulations. Although the Board did not base substantive amendments on the federal judicial decision, we added a Board Note to the affected segment of the rules to indicate the action and state its probable impact on the enforceability of the affected rule.

Although the Board generally deals with each update batch separately, we deal with them together in this instance because it is expeditious for the Board and it will avoid misleading the public. The present SDWA amendments of December 5, 1994 affect some of the same provisions as the amendments of June 30, 1994.

Generally, where such an overlap of substance occurs, the Board is inclined to pull the later amendments forward and deal with them in the earlier docket. This avoids duplication of effort and confusion in the regulated community. The Board is dealing with the later amendments together with the earlier amendments and did not delay in this instance, and the Board has consolidated the two proceedings, for the following reasons:

1) The July 1 and December 5, 1994 amendments were directly affected by the June 30, 1994 amendments; and

2) Prompt action on the July 1 and December 5, 1994 amendments will facilitate implementation of the regulations.

The Board also notes that the December 5, 1994 amendments are the earliest amendments involved in this consolidated rulemaking. They occurred within six months of the June 30, 1994 amendments, the latest amendments included.

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

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Michael J. McCambridge
Attorney
Illinois Pollution Control Board
100 W. Randolph 11-500
Chicago, IL 60610
(312) 814-6924

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order from Victoria Agyeman, at 312-814-3620.

The full text of the adopted amendments begins on the next page:

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TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE F: PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 611
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBPART A: GENERAL

SUBPART B: FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

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SUBPART C: USE OF NON-CENTRALIZED TREATMENT DEVICES

SUBPART D: TREATMENT TECHNIQUES

SUBPART F: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCL's)

SUBPART G: LEAD AND COPPER

SUBPART K: GENERAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

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Total Coliforms and Escherichia ~~Escherichia~~ Coli from Drinking Water
APPENDIX E Mandatory Lead Public Education Information
TABLE A Total Coliform Monitoring Frequency
TABLE B Fecal or Total Coliform Density Measurements
TABLE C Frequency of RDC Measurement
TABLE D Number of Lead and Copper Monitoring Sites
TABLE E Lead and Copper Monitoring Start Dates
TABLE F Number of Water Quality Parameter Sampling Sites
TABLE G Summary of Monitoring Requirements for Water Quality Parameters
TABLE Z Federal Effective Dates

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 17 and 17.5 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17, 17.5 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R88-26 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16517, effective September 20, 1990; amended in R90-21 at 14 Ill. Reg. 20448, effective December 11, 1990; amended in R90-13 at 15 Ill. Reg. 1562, effective January 22, 1991; amended in R91-3 at 16 Ill. Reg. 19010, effective December 1, 1992; amended in R92-3 at 17 Ill. Reg. 7796, effective May 18, 1993; amended in R93-1 at 17 Ill. Reg. 12650, effective July 23, 1993; amended in R94-4 at 18 Ill. Reg. 12291, effective July 28, 1994; amended in R94-23 at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995.

NOTE: In this Part, superscript number or letters are denoted by parentheses; subscript are denoted by brackets.

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section 611.100 Purpose, Scope and Applicability

a) This Part satisfies the requirement of Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1988 Supp., ch. 111 1/2, par. 1001 et seq.)~~ [415 ILCS 5] that the Board adopt regulations which are identical in substance with federal regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA ~~USEPA~~) pursuant to Sections 1412(b), 1414(c), 1417(a) and 1445 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.)

b) This Part establishes primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs) pursuant to the SDWA, and also includes additional, related State requirements which are consistent with and more stringent than the U.S. EPA ~~USEPA~~ regulations (Section 7.2 of the Act). The latter provisions are specifically marked as "additional state requirements". They apply only community water systems (CWSs).

c) This Part applies to "suppliers", owners and operators of "public water supplies" ("PWSs"). PWSs include CWSs, "non-community water supplies ("non-CWSs") and "non-transient non-community water systems ("NTNCWSs"), as these terms are defined in Section 611.101.

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1) CWS suppliers are required to obtain permits from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.

2) Non-CWS suppliers are subject to additional regulations promulgated by the Illinois Department of Public Health (Public Health) pursuant to ~~Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 111 1/2, par. 7459~~ Section 9 of the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act [415 ILCS 55/9], including 77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.

3) Non-CWS suppliers are not required to obtain permits or other approvals from the Agency, or to file reports or other documents with the Agency. Any provision in this Part so providing is to be understood as requiring the non-CWS supplier to obtain the comparable form of approval from, or to file the comparable report or other document with Public Health.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.1 (~~1989~~ 1994).

d) This Part applies to each PWS, unless the PWS meets all of the following conditions:

1) Consists only of distribution and storage facilities (and does not have any collection and treatment facilities);

2) Obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a supplier to which such regulators apply;

3) Does not sell water to any person; and

4) Is not a carrier which conveys passengers in interstate commerce.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.3 (~~1989~~ 1994).

e) Some subsection labels have been omitted in order to maintain local consistency between U.S. EPA ~~USEPA~~ subsection labels and the subsection labels in this Part.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.101 Definitions

As used in this Part, the term:

"Act" means the Environmental Protection Act ~~(Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1001 et seq.~~ [415 ILCS 5]~~)~~.

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

BOARD NOTE: The Department of Public Health ("Public Health") regulates non-community water supplies ("non-CWSs", including non-transient, non-community water supplies ("NTNCWSs") and transient non-community water supplies ("transient non-CWSs")). For the purposes of regulation of supplies by Public Health by reference to this Part, "Agency" shall mean Public Health.

"Ai" means "inactivation ratio".

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"Approved source of bottled water", for the purposes of Section 611.130(e)(4), means a source of water and the water therefrom, whether it be from a spring, artesian well, drilled well, municipal water supply, or any other source, that has been inspected and the water sampled, analyzed, and found to be a safe and sanitary quality according to applicable laws and regulations of State and local government agencies having jurisdiction, as evidenced by the presence in the plant of current certificates or notations of approval from each government agency or agencies having jurisdiction over the source, the water it bottles, and the distribution of the water in commerce.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(g)(2) and 21 CFR 129.3(a) (~~1993~~ 1994). The Board cannot compile an exhausting listing of all federal, state, and local laws to which bottled water and bottling water may be subjected. However, the statutes and regulations of which the Board is aware are the following: the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act [~~(~~410 ILCS 620], ~~formerly Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991 ch. 56 1/2, par. 501 et seq.)~~, the Bottled Water Act ~~(~~[815 ILCS 310, ~~formerly Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991 ch. 111 1/2, par. 121.101)~~], the DPH Water Well Construction Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 920), the DPH Water Well Pump Installation Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 925), the federal bottled water quality standards (21 CFR 103.35), the federal drinking water processing and bottling standards (21 CFR 129), the federal Good Manufacturing Practices for human foods (21 CFR 110), the federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. subsection 1451 et seq.), and the federal Fair Packaging and Labeling regulations (21 CFR 201).

"Best available technology" or "BAT" means the best technology, treatment techniques or other means that U.S. EPA has found are available for the contaminant in question. BAT is specified in Subpart F of this Part.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

"CAS No" means "Chemical Abstracts Services Number".

"CT" or "CT[calc]" is the product of "residual disinfectant concentration" (RDC or C) in mg/L determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T) in minutes. If a supplier applies disinfectant at more than one point prior to the first customer, it shall determine the CT of each disinfectant sequence before or at the first customer to determine the total percent inactivation or "total inactivation ratio". In determining the total inactivation ratio, the supplier shall determine the RDC of each disinfection sequence and corresponding contact time before any subsequent disinfection application point(s). (See "CT[99.9]")

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"CT[99.9]" is the CT value required for 99.9 percent (3-log) inactivation of Giardia lamblia cysts. CT[99.9] for a variety of disinfectants and conditions appear in Tables 1.1-1.6, 2.1 and 3.1 of Section 611.Appendix B. (See "Inactivation Ratio".)
BOARD NOTE: Derived from the definition of CT in 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Coagulation" means a process using coagulant chemicals and mixing by which colloidal and suspended materials are destabilized and agglomerated into flocs.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Community Water System" or "CWS" means a public water system (PWS) that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994). This definition differs slightly from that of Section 3.05 of the Act.

"Compliance cycle" means the nine-year calendar year cycle during which public water systems (PWSs) must monitor. Each compliance cycle consists of three three-year compliance periods. The first calendar cycle begins January 1, 1993, and ends December 31, 2001; the second begins January 1, 2002 and ends December 31, 2010; the third begins January 1, 2011, and ends December 31, 2019.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Compliance period" means a three-year calendar year period within a compliance cycle. Each compliance cycle has three three-year compliance periods. Within the first compliance cycle, the first compliance period runs from January 1, 1993, to December 31, 1995; the second from January 1, 1996, to December 31, 1998; the third from January 1, 1999, to December 31, 2001.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Confluent growth" means a continuous bacterial growth covering the entire filtration area of a membrane filter or a portion thereof, in which bacterial colonies are not discrete.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Conventional filtration treatment" means a series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal.

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Diatomaceous earth filtration" means a process resulting in substantial particulate removal in which:

A precoat cake of diatomaceous earth filter media is deposited on a support membrane (septum); and

While the water is filtered by passing through the cake on the septum, additional filter media known as body feed is continuously added to the feed water to maintain the permeability of the filter cake.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Direct filtration" means a series of processes including coagulation and filtration but excluding sedimentation resulting in substantial particulate removal.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Disinfectant" means any oxidant, including but not limited to chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines and ozone added to water in any part of the treatment or distribution process, that is intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic microorganisms.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Disinfectant contact time" or "T" means the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the point of disinfectant application or the previous point of RDC measurement to a point before or at the point where RDC ("C") is measured.

Where only one RDC is measured, T is the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the point of disinfectant application to a point before or at where RDC is measured.

Where more than one RDC is measured, T is:

For the first measurement of RDC, the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the first or only point of disinfectant application to a point before or at the point where the first RDC is measured and

For subsequent measurements of RDC, the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the previous RDC measurement point for which the particular T is being calculated.

T in pipelines must be calculated based on "plug flow" by dividing the internal volume of the pipe by the maximum hourly flow rate through that pipe.

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T within mixing basins and storage reservoirs must be determined by tracer studies or an equivalent demonstration.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Disinfection" means a process that inactivates pathogenic organisms in water by chemical oxidants or equivalent agents.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Distribution system" includes all points downstream of an "entry point" to the point of consumer ownership.

"Domestic or other non-distribution system plumbing problem" means a coliform contamination problem in a PWS with more than one service connection that is limited to the specific service connection from which the coliform-positive sample was taken.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Dose equivalent" means the product of the absorbed dose from ionizing radiation and such factors as account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the type of radiation and its distribution in the body as specified by the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements (ICRU).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Entry point" means a point just downstream of the final treatment operation, but upstream of the first user and upstream of any mixing with other water. If raw water is used without treatment, the "entry point" is the raw water source. If a PWS receives treated water from another PWS, the "entry point" is a point just downstream of the other PWS, but upstream of the first user on the receiving PWS, and upstream of any mixing with other water.

"Filtration" means a process for removing particulate matter from water by passage through porous media.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Flocculation" means a process to enhance agglomeration or collection of smaller floc particles into larger, more easily settle able particles through gentle stirring by hydraulic or mechanical means.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"GC" means "gas chromatography" or "gas-liquid phase chromatography".

"GC/MS" means gas chromatography (GC) followed by mass spectrometry (MS).

"Gross alpha particle activity" means the total radioactivity due to alpha particle emission as inferred from measurements on a dry sample.

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Gross beta particle activity" means the total radioactivity due to alpha particle emission as inferred from measurements on a dry sample.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" is as determined in Section 611.212.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"GWS" means "groundwater system", a public water supply (PWS) that uses only groundwater sources.
BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(b)(2) & 141.24(f)(2) note (~~1993~~1994).

"Halogen" means one of the chemical elements chlorine, bromine or iodine.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"HPC" means "heterotrophic plate count", measured as specified in Section 611.531(c).

"Inactivation Ratio" (Ai) means:

Ai = CT[calc]/CT[99.9]

The sum of the inactivation ratios, or "total inactivation ratio" (B) is calculated by adding together the inactivation ratio for each disinfection sequence:

B = SUM(Ai)

A total inactivation ratio equal to or greater than 1.0 is assumed to provide a 3-log inactivation of Giardia lamblia cysts.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from the definition of "CT" in 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Initial compliance period" means the three-year compliance period begins January 1, 1993, except for the MCLs for dichloromethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1, 2-trichloroethane, benzo[a]-pyrene, dalapon, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)- phthalate, dinoseb, diquat, endothall, endrin, glyphosate, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, oxamyl, picloram, simazine, 2,3,7,8-TCDD, antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel, and thallium as they apply to suppliers whose supplies have fewer than compliance period that begins on January 1, 1996.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

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"L" means "liter".

"Legionella" means a genius of bacteria, some species of which have caused a type of pneumonia called Legionnaires Disease.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Man-made beta particle and photon emitters" means all radionuclides emitting beta particles and/or photons listed in Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentration of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure, NCRP Report Number 22, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, except the daughter products of thorium-232, uranium-235 and uranium-238.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Maximum contaminant level" ("MCL") means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system. See Section 611.121.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Maximum Total Trihalomethane Potential" or "MTP" means the maximum concentration of total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) produced in a given water containing a disinfectant residual after 7 days at a temperature of 25° C or above.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"MFL" means millions of fibers per liter larger than 10 micrometers.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(a)(4)(i) (~~1993~~1994).

"mg" means milligrams (1/1000th of a gram).

"mg/L" means milligrams per liter.

"Mixed system" means a PWS that uses both groundwater and surface water sources.
BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(b)(2) and 141.24(f)(2) note (~~1993~~1994).

"MUG" means 4-methyl-umbelliferyl-beta-d-glucuronide.

"Near the first service connection" means at one of the 20 percent of all service connections in the entire system that are nearest the public water system (PWS) treatment facility, as measured by water transport time within the distribution system.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"nm" means nanometer (1/1,000,000,000th of a meter).

"Non-community water system" or "NCWS" or "non-CWS" means a public

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water system
BOARD NOTE: Derived for the definition of "public water system" in 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Non-transient non-community water system" or "NTNCWS" means a public water system (PWS) that is not a community water system (CWS) and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"NPDWR" means "national primary drinking water regulation".

"NTU" means "nephelometric turbidity units".

"Old MCL" means one of the inorganic maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), codified at Section 611.300, or organic MCLs, codified at Section 611.310, including any marked as "additional state requirements."
BOARD NOTE: Old MCLs are those derived prior to the implementation of the U.S. EPA "Phase II" regulations. The Section 611.640 definition of this term, which applies only to Subpart O of this Part, differs from this definition in that the definition does not include the Section 611.300 inorganic MCLs.

"P-A Coliform Test" means "Presence-Absence Coliform Test".

"Performance evaluation sample" means a reference sample provided to a laboratory for the purpose of demonstrating that the laboratory can successfully analyze the sample within limits of performance specified by the Agency; or, for bacteriological laboratories, Public Health; or, for radiological laboratories, the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety. The true value of the concentration of the reference material is unknown to the laboratory at the time of the analysis.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, State unit of local government, municipality or Federal agency.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Phase I" refers to that group of chemical contaminants and the accompanying regulations promulgated by U.S. EPA on July 8, 1987, at 52 Fed. Reg. 25712.

"Phase II" refers to that group of chemical contaminants and the accompanying regulations promulgated by U.S. EPA on January 30, 1991, at 56 Fed. Reg. 3578.

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"Phase IIB" refers to that group of chemical contaminants and the accompanying regulations promulgated by U.S. EPA on July 1, 1991, at 56 Fed. Reg. 30266.

"Phase V" refers to that group of chemical contaminants promulgated by U.S. EPA on July 17, 1992, at 57 Fed. Reg. 31776.

"Picocurie" or "pCi" means the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Point of disinfectant application" is the point at which the disinfectant is applied and downstream of which water is not subject to recontamination by surface water runoff.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Point-of-entry treatment device" is a treatment device applied to the drinking water entering a house or building for the purpose of reducing contaminants in the drinking water distributed throughout the house or building.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Point-of-use treatment device" is a treatment device applied to a single tap used for the purpose of reducing contaminants in drinking water at that one tap.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Public Health" means the Illinois Department of Public Health.
BOARD NOTE: The Department of Public Health ("Public Health") regulates non-community water supplies ("non-CWSs", including non-transient, non-community water supplies ("NTNCWSs") and transient non-community water supplies ("transient non-CWSs")). For the purposes of regulation of supplies by Public Health by reference to this Part, "Agency" shall mean Public Health.

"Public water system" or "PWS" means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A PWS is either a community water system (CWS) or a non-community water system (non-CWS). Such term includes:

Any collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and;

Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with such system.

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Reliably and consistently" below a specified level for a contaminant means an Agency determination based on analytical results following the initial detection of a contaminant to determine the qualitative condition of water from an individual sampling point or source. The Agency shall base this determination on the consistency of analytical results, the degree below the MCL, the susceptability of source water to variation, and other vulnerability factors pertinent to the contaminant detected that may influence the quality of water.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(b)(9), 141.24(f)(11)(ii), and 141.24(f)(11)(iii) (~~1993~~1994).

"Rem" means the unit of dose equivalent from ionizing radiation to the total body or any internal organ or organ system. A "millirem (mrem)" is 1/1000 of a rem.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Repeat compliance period" means a compliance period that begins after the initial compliance period.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Representative" means that a sample must reflect the quality of water that is delivered to consumers under conditions when all sources required to supply water under normal conditions are in use and all treatment is properly operating.

"Residual disinfectant concentration" ("RDC" or "C" in CT calculations) means the concentration of disinfectant measured in mg/L in a representative sample of water. For purposes of the requirement of Section 611.241(d) of maintaining a detectable RDC in the distribution system, "RDC" means a residual of free or combined chlorine.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"SDWA" means the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Act, Pub. L. 93-523, 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Sanitary survey" means an onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system (PWS) for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Sedimentation" means a process for removal of solids before filtration by gravity or separation.

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"SEP" means special exception permit (Section 611.110).

"Slow sand filtration" means a process involving passage of raw water through a bed of sand at low velocity (generally less than 0.4 meters per hour (m/h)) resulting in substantial particulate removal by physical and biological mechanisms.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"SOC" or "Synthetic organic chemical contaminant" refers to that group of contaminants designated as "SOCs", or "synthetic organic chemicals" or "synthetic organic contaminants", in U.S. EPA regulatory discussions and guidance documents. "SOCs" include alachlor, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, atrazine, benzo[a]pyrene, carbofuran, chlordane, dalapon, dibromoethylene (ethylene dibromide or EDB), dibromochloropropane (DBCP), di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dinoseb, diquat, endothall, endrin, glyphosate, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, lindane, methoxychlor, oxamyl, pentachlorophenol, picloram, simazine, toxaphene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 2,4-D, 2,3,7,8-TCDD, and 2,4,5-TP.

"Standard sample" means the aliquot of finished drinking water that is examined for the presence of coliform bacteria.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Supplier of water" or "supplier" means any person who owns or operates a public water system (PWS). This term includes the "official custodian".
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Surface water" means all water that is open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"SWS" means "surface water system", a public water supply (PWS) that uses only surface water sources, including "groundwater under the direct influence of surface water".
BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(b)(2) and 141.24(f)(2) note (~~1993~~1994).

"System with a single service connection" means a system that supplies drinking water to consumers via a single service line.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Too numerous to count" means that the total number of bacterial colonies exceeds 200 on a 47-mm diameter membrane filter used for

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coliform detection.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Total trihalomethanes" or "TTHM" means the sum of the concentration of trihalomethanes (THMs), in milligrams per liter (mg/L), rounded to two significant figures.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from the definition of "total trihalomethanes" in 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994). See the definition of THMs for a listing of the four compounds that U.S. EPA considers TTHMs to comprise.

"Transient, non-community water system" or "transient non-CWS" ~~or "TNCWS"~~ means a ~~public water system (PWS)~~ non-CWS that ~~is neither a community water system ("CWS") nor a non-transient, noncommunity water system ("NTNCWS")~~ does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months of the year.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (1994). The federal regulations apply to all "public water systems", which are defined as all systems having at least 15 service connections or regularly serving water to at least 25 persons. See 42 U.S.C. 300f(4). The Act mandates that the Board and the Agency regulate "public water supplies", which it defines as having at least 15 service connections or regularly serving 25 persons daily at least 60 days per year. See ~~111. Rev. Stat. 1991 ch. 111 1/2, par. 1003.28~~ Section 3.28 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/3.28]. The Department of Public Health regulates transient non-community water systems.

"Treatment" means any process that changes the physical, chemical, microbiological, or radiological properties of water, is under the control of the supplier, and is not a "point of use" or "point of entry treatment device" as defined in this Section. "Treatment" includes, but is not limited to aeration, coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, activated carbon treatment, disinfection, and fluoridation.

"Trihalomethane" or "THM" means one of the family of organic compounds, named as derivatives of methane, wherein three of the four hydrogen atoms in methane are each substituted by a halogen atom in the molecular structure. The THM are:
Trichloromethane (coliform),
Dibromochlormethane,
Bromodichlormethane and
Tribormomethane (bromoform)
BOARD NOTE: Derived from the definitions of "total trihalomethanes" and "trihalomethanes" in 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"ug" means micrograms (1/1,000,000th of a gram).

"U.S. EPA" means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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"Virus" means a virus of fecal origin that is infectious to humans by waterborne transmission.

"VOC" or "volatile organic chemical contaminant" refers to that group of contaminants designated as VOCs", or "volatile organic chemicals" or "volatile organic contaminants", in U.S. EPA regulatory discussions and guidance documents. "VOCs" include benzene, dichloromethane, tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride), trichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,2 dichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, ethylbenzene, monochlorobenzene, o-dichloro-benzene, styrene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, xylene, and 1,2-dichloropropane.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Waterborne disease outbreak" means the significant occurrence of acute infectious illness, epidemiologically associated with the ingestion of water from a public water system (PWS) that is deficient in treatment, as determined by the appropriate local or State agency.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994).

"Wellhead Protection Program" means the wellhead protection program for the State of Illinois, approved by U.S. EPA under section 1428 of the SDWA.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.71(b) (~~1993~~1994). The wellhead protection program will include the "groundwater protection needs assessment" under Section 17.1 of the Act, and regulations to be adopted in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 615 et seq.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.102 Incorporations by Reference

a) Abbreviations and short-name listing of references. The following names and abbreviated names, presented in alphabetical order, are used in this Part to refer to materials incorporated by reference:

"Amco-AEPA-1 Polymer" is available from Advanced Polymer Systems.

"ASTM Method" means a method published by and available from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

~~"Atomic Absorption Platform Furnace Method" or "AA-Platform Furnace Method" means "Determination of Trace Elements by Stabilized Temperature Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry Method 200.9"~~

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"Colisure Test" means "Colisure Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and Escherichia Coli in Drinking Water", available from Millipore Corporation, Technical Services Department.

"Dioxin and Furan Method 1613" means "Tetra- through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope-Dilution HRGC/HRMS", available from NTIS.

"GLI Method 2" means GLI Method 2, "Turbidity", Nov. 2, 1992, available from Great Lakes Instruments, Inc.

"Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", available from U.S. EPA Science and Technology Branch.

"HASL Procedure Manual" means HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300, available from ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory.

~~"Indigo--Method"--is--as--described--in--"Standard-Methods",-17th Edition,-Method-4500-03-B.~~

~~"Inductively-Coupled-Plasma-Mass-Spectrometry-Method"-or--"ICP-MS Method"--means--"Determination--of--Trace--Elements--in-Water-and Wastes-by-Inductively-Coupled-Plasma-Mass-Spectrometry-----Method 200.8"~~

~~Inductively--Coupled--Plasma--Method-200.7"-or-"ICP-Method-200.7" means-"Inductively-Coupled-Plasma-Atomic--Emission--Spectrometric Method--for--Trace-Element-Analysis-in-Water-and-Wastes----Method 200.7,-with-appendix"-See-40-CFR-136,-Appendix-C.~~

~~"Inductively-Coupled-Plasma--Method--200.7,--Rev.--3.2"--or--"ICP Method--200.7,-Rev.-3.2"-means-"Determination-of-Metals-and-Trace Elements-in-Water-and-Wastes-by-Inductively-Coupled-Plasma-Atomic Emission-Spectrometry----Method-200.7,-Revision-3.2"-See--40--CFR 136,-Appendix-C.~~

~~"Ion---Chromatography---Method--300.0"--means--"Determination--of Inorganic-Ions-in-Water-by-Ion-Chromotography----Method-300.0"~~

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure", NCRP Report Number 22, available from NCRP.

~~"Microbiological--Methods"--means--"Microbiological--Methods--for~~

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~~Monitoring--the--Environment,--Water--and-Wastes",-available-from NTIS.~~

~~"MMO-MUG-Test-"----------(means----------"minimal----------medium ortho-nitrophenyl-beta-d-galactepyranoside---4-methyl-umbelliferyl-b test",--available-from-Environetics,-Inc.~~

"NCRP" means "National Council on Radiation Protection".

"NTIS" means "National Technical Information Service".

"ONGP-MUG Test"(meaning "minimal medium ortho-nitrophenyl-beta-d-galactopyranoside - 4-methyl-umbelliferyl-beta-d-glucuronide test"), also called the "Autoanalysis Colilert System", is method 9223, available in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 18th ed., from American Public Health Association.

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", available from NTIS.

"Radiochemical Methods" means "Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", available from NTIS.

"Standard Methods", means "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", available from the American Public Health Association or the American Waterworks Association.

"Technical Bulletin 601" means "Technical Bulletin 601, "Standard Method of Test for Nitrate in Drinking Water", July, 1994, available from Analytical Technology, Inc.

"Technicon Methods" means "Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", available from Technicon.

~~"USEPA--Asbestos-Methods"-or-~~ "U.S. EPA Asbestos Methods - 100.1" means Method 100.1, "Analytical Method for Determination of Asbestos FIbers in Water", available from NTIS.

U.S. EPA Asbestos Methods-100.2" means Method 100.2, "Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10-microm in Length in Drinking Water", available from NTIS.

~~"USEPA-Dioxin-and-Furan-Method-1613"--or--"U.S.--EPA--Dioxin--and Furan--Method--1613"--means--"Tetra---through--Octa---Chlorinated Dioxins-and-Furan-by-Isotope-Dilution,-available-from-USEPA-OST.~~

"U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganics Methods" means "Methods for

the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples", available from NTIS.

~~"USEPA--Environmental--Metals-Methods"-or-~~"U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods" means "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Envrironmental Samples", available from NTIS.

~~"USEPA-Inorganic-Methods"-or-~~"U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods" means "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes", available from NTIS ~~and--ORD--Publications~~. (Methods 150.1, 150.2, and 245.2, which formerly appeared in this reference, are available from U.S. EPA EMSL.)

~~"USEPA--Ion--Chromatography--Method--300.0"--or--"U.S.--EPA---Ion Chromatography--Method--300.0"-means-"Method-300.0,-Determination of-Inorganic-Anions-in-Water-by--Ion--Chromatogrhpay",--available from-USEPA-EMSL.~~

~~"USEPA--Organic--Methods"--or~~ "U.S. EPA Organic Methods" means ~~"Methods-for-the-Determination-of-Organic-Compounds--in--Finished Drinking--Water-and-Raw-Source-Water",-September,-1986,-available from-NTIS-and-USEPA-EMSL,-for-the--purposes--of--Section--611.647 only,~~ "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water", ~~December,-1988~~ July, 1991, for Methods 502.2, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1, and 531.1; "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement I", July, 1990, for Methods 506, 547, 550, 550.1, and 551; and "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water--Supplement II", August, 1992, for Methods 515.2, 524.2, 548.1, 549.1, 552.1, and 555, available from NTIS ~~and--ORD Publications,--for--the--purposes-of-Sections-611.646-and-611.648 only;-and-"Methods-for-the-Determination-of-Organic-Compounds--in Drinking-Water",-available-from-NTIS,-for-the-purposes-of-Section 611.685--only~~. Methods 504.1, 508.1, and 525.2 are available from EPA EMSL.

"USGS Methods" means ~~"Methods--for--Determination--of--Inorganic Substances--in--Water-and-Fluvial-Sediments"~~ "Methods of Analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory--Determination of Inorganic and Organic Constituents in Water and Fluvial Sediments", available from NTIS and USGS.

"U.S. EPA Technical Notes" means "Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods", available from NTIS.

"Waters Method B-1011" means "Waters Test Method for the Determination of Nitrite/Nitrate in Water Using Single Column Ion Chromatography", available from Millipore Corporation, Waters

Chromatography Division.

b) The Board incorporates the following publications by reference:

Access Analytical Systems, Inc., See Environetics, Inc.

Advanced Polymer Systems, 3696 Haven Avenue, Redwood City, CA 94063 415-366-2626:

Amco-AEPA-1 Polymer. See 40 CFR 141.22(a). Also, as referenced in ASTM D1889.

American Public Health Association, 1015 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 800-645-5476:

"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 18th Edition, 1992, including "Supplement to the 18th Edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 1994 (collectively referred to as "Standard Methods, 18th ed."). See the methods listed separately for the same references under American Water Works Association.

Supplement to the 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 1994.

Analytical Technology, Inc. ATI Orion, 529 Main Street, Boston, MA 02129:

Technical Bulletin 601, "Standard Method of Test for Nitrate in Drinking Water", July, 1994, PN 221890-001 (referred to as "Technical Bulletin 601").

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials, 1976 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 215/-299-5585:

ASTM Method D511-88 93 A and B, "Standard Test Methods for Calcium and Magnesium in Water", "Test Method A--complexometric Titration" & "Test Method B--Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric", approved ~~1988~~ 1993.

ASTM Method D515-88 A, "Standard Test Methods for Phosphorus in Water", "Test Method A--Colorimetric Ascorbic Acid Reduction, approved August 19, 1988.

~~ASTM-Method-D858-88,-"Standard-Test-Methods-for-Manganese-in Water",-approved-August-19,-1988.~~

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ASTM Method D859-88, "Standard Test Method for Silica in Water", approved August 19, 1988.

ASTM Method 1067-8892 B, "Standard Test Methods for Acidity or Alkalinity in Water", Test Method B--Electrometric or Color-Change Titration", approved ~~1988~~ May 15, 1992).

ASTM Method D1125-82B-91 A, "Standard Test Methods for Electrical Conductivity and Resistivity of Water", "Test Method A--Field and Routine Laboratory Measurement of Static (Non-Flowing) Samples", approved ~~October 29, 1982~~ June 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D1179-~~72A or B~~-93 B, "Standard Test Methods for Fluoride in Water", "Test Method B--Ion Selective Electrode", approved ~~July 28, 1972, reapproved 1978~~ 1993.

ASTM Method D1293-84B, "Standard Test Methods for pH of Water", "Test Method A--Precise Laboratory Measurement" & "Test Method B--Routine or Continuous Measurement", approved October 26, 1984.

~~ASTM--Method-D1428-64, "Standard-Test-Methods-for-Sodium-and Potassium--in--Water--and--Water-Formed--Deposits--by--Flame Photometry", approved August 31, 1964, reapproved 1977.~~

ASTM Method D1688-90 A or C, "Standard Test Methods for Copper in Water", "Test Method A--Atomic Absorption, Direct" & "Test Method C--Atomic Absorbtion, Graphit Furnace, approved March 15, 1990.

ASTM Method D0236-891 A or B, "Standard Test Methods for Cyanide in Water", "Test Method A--Total Cyanides after Distillation" & "Test Method B--Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination by Difference", approved September 15, ~~1989~~ 1991.

ASTM Method D2459-72, "Standard Test Method for Gamma Spectrometry in Water," approved July 28, 1972 ~~1975, reapproved 1981~~, discontinued 1988.

ASTM Method D2907-91 ~~B2907-83~~, "Standard Test Methods for Microquantities of Uranium in Water by Fluorometry", "Test Method A--Direct Fluorometric" & "Test Method B--Extraction", approved June 15, 1991 ~~May 27, 1983~~.

ASTM Method D2972-~~88A--or~~93 B or C, "Standard Test Methods for Arsenic in Water", "Test Method B--Atomic Absorption,

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Hydride Generation" & "Test Method C--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace, approved ~~1988~~ 1993.

ASTM Method D3223-8691, "Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Water", approved ~~February 28, 1986~~ September 23, 1991.

ASTM Method D3559-85-90 D, "Standard Test Methods for Lead in Water", "Test Method D--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace, approved ~~1985~~ August 6, 1990.

ASTM Method D3645-8493 B, "Standard Test Methods for Beryllium in Water", "Method B--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace", approved ~~Jan. 27, 1984~~ 1993.

ASTM Method D3697-8792, "Standard Test Method for Antimony in Water", approved June 15, 1992 ~~1987~~.

ASTM Method D3859-8493 A, "Standard Test Methods for Selenium in Water", "Method A--Atomic Absorbtion, Hydride Method", approved ~~1984~~ 1993.

~~ASTM-Method-D3859-88, "Standard-Test-Methods-for-Selenium-in Water", approved-June-24, 1988.~~

ASTM Method D3867-90 A and B, "Standard Test Methods for Nitrite-Nitrate in Water", "Test Method A--Automated Cadmium Reduction" & "Test Method B--Manual Cadmium Reduction", approved January 10, 1990.

ASTM Method D4327-8891, "Standard Test Method for Anions in Water by Ion Chromatography", approved ~~1988~~ October 15, 1991.

American Water Works Association et al., 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235 ~~(303)~~-794-7711:

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 13th Edition, 1971 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 13th ed.").

Method 302, Gross Alpha and Gross Beta Radioactivity in Water (Total, Suspended and Dissolved).

Method 303, Total Radicactive Strontium and Strontium 90 in Water.

Method 304, Radium in Water by Precipitation.

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Method 305, Radium 226 by Radon in Water (Soluble, Suspended and Total).

Method 306, Tritium in Water.

Standard--Methods--for--the---Examination---of---Water---and Wastewater,-14th-Edition,-1976:

Method---214A,---Turbidity,--Nephelometric--Method----Nephelometric-Turbidity-Units--(for--the--purposes--of Section-611.560-turbidity-only):

Methods---320--and--320A,--Sodium,--Flame--Photometric Method:

Standard--Methods--for--the---Examination---of---Water---and Wastewater,-16th-Edition,-1985:

Method-212,-Temperature:

Method---214A,---Turbidity,---Nephelometric--Method------Nephelometric Turbidity-Units-(for-the-purposes-of-Section--611.631--microbiological only):

Method-303A,-Determination-of-Antimony,-etc.,-by-Direct Aspiration-into-an-Air-Acetylene-Flame:

Method--303E,-Determination-of-Arsenic-and-Selenium-by Conversion-to-Their--Hydrides--by--Sodium--Borohydride Reagent--and--Aspiration--into--an--Atomic--Absorption Atomizer:

Method--304,--Determination--of--Micro--Quantities--of Aluminum,--etc.,--by--Electrothermal--Atomic-Absorption Spectometry:

Method----307A,-----Arsenic,-----Atomic-----Absorption Spectrophotometric-Method:

Method--307B,--Arsenic,--Silver-Diethyldithiocarbamate Method:

Method---409C,---Chlorine---(Residual),---Amperometric Titration-Method:

Method--409D,---Chlorine---(Residual),---DPD---Ferrous Titrimetric-Method:

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Method--409E,--Chlorine--(Residual),--DPD-Colorimetric Method:

Method-409F,-Chlorine-(Residual),-Leuco-Crystal-Violet Method:

Method-410B,-Chlorine-Dioxide,-Amperometric-Method:

Method-410C,-Chlorine-Dioxide,-DPD-Method-(Tentative):

Method-413A,-Fluoride,-Preliminary-Distillation-Step:

Method-413B,-Fluoride,-Electrode-Method:

Method-413C,-Fluoride,-SPADNS-Method:

Method-413E,-Fluoride,-Complexone-Method:

Method-423,-pH-Value:

Method-907A,-Pour-Plate-Method:

Method-908,-Multiple-Tube-Fermentation--Technique--for Members-of-the-Coliform-Group:

Method--908A,--Standard--Coliform--Multiple-Tube-(MPN) Tests:

Method--908B,--Application---of---Tests---to---Routine Examinations:

Method-908C,-Fecal-Coliform-MPN-Procedure:

Method-908D,-Estimation-of-Bacterial-Density:

Method--908E,--Presence-Absence--(P-A)--Coliform--Test (Tentative):

Method--909,--Membrane-Filter-Technique-for-Members-of the-Coliform-Group:

Method-909A,-Standard-Total-Coliform--Membrane--Filter Procedure:

Method---909B,---Delayed---Incubation--Total--Coliform Procedure:

Method-909C,-Fecal-Coliform-Membrane-Filter-Procedure:

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~~Method-3120,-Metals-by-Plasma-Emission-Spectroscopy;~~

~~Method-3500-Ca-B,-Calcium-EDTA-Titrimetric-Method;~~

~~Method--4110,---Determination---of---Anions---by---Ion Chromatography;~~

~~Method-4500-H(+),-pH-Value;~~
~~Standard---Methods---for---the---Examination--of--Water--and Wastewater,-17th-Edition,-1989;~~

~~Method-2320,-Alkalinity;~~

~~Method-2510,-Conductivity.~~

~~Method-2550,-Temperature;~~

~~Method-3111--B,--Metals--by--Flame--Atomic--Absorption Spectrometry,-Direct-Air-Acetylene-Flame-Method;~~

~~Method--3111--B,--Metals--by--Flame--Atomic-Absorption Spectrometry,--Direct--Nitrous--Oxide-Acetylene--Flame Method;~~

~~Method-3112-B,-Metals-by-Cold-Vapor-Atomic--Absorption Spectrometry,-----Cold-Vapor-----Atomic-----Absorption Spectrometric-Method;~~

~~Method---3113,---Metals---by---Electrothermal---Atomic Absorption-Spectrometry;~~

~~Method---3113---B,--metals--by--Electrothermal--Atomic Absorption---Spectrometry,----Electrothermal----Atomic Absorption-Spectrometric-Method;~~

~~Method--3114--B,--Metals--by-Hydride-Generation/Atomic Absorption------Spectometry,------Manual-------Hydride Generation/Atomic-Absorption-Spectrometric-Method;~~

~~Method-3120,-Metals-by-Plasma-Emission-Spectroscopy;~~

~~Method-3500-Ca-B,-Calcium,-EDTA-Titrimetric-Method;~~

~~Method---4110,---Determination---of---Anions---by--Ion Chrematography;~~

~~Method-4500-CN-B,-Cyanide,-Titrimetric-Method;~~

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~~Method-4500-CN-E,-Cyanide,-Colorimetric-Method;~~

~~Method-4500-CN-F,-Cyanide,-Cyanide-Selective-Electrode Method;~~

~~Method--4500-CN--G,--Cyanide,--Cyanides--Amenable---to Chlorination-after-Distillation;~~

~~Method-4500-H(+),-pH-Value;~~

~~Method---4500-NO---B,---Nitrogen---(Nitrate),--Cadmium Reduction-Method;~~

~~Method--4500-NO--P,--Nitrogen---(Nitrate),---Automated Cadmium-Reduction-Method;~~

~~Method----4500-O(3),----Ozone----(Residual),----Indigo Colorimetric-Method-(Proposed);~~

~~Method--4500-P--F,-Phosphorus,-Automated-Ascorbic-Acid Reduction-Method;~~

~~Method-4500-Si-B,-Silica,-Molybdosilicate-Method;~~

~~Method-4500-Si-E,-Silica,-Heteropoly-Blue-Method;~~

~~Method--4500-Si--P,--Silica,--Automated---method---for Molybdate-Reactive-Silica;~~

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition, 1992 (referred to as "Standard Methods, 18th ed."):

Method 2130 B, Turbidity, Nephelometric Method.

Method 2320 B, Alkalinity, Titration Method.

Method 2510 B, Conductivity, Laboratory Method.

Method 2550 B, Temperature, Laboratory and Field Methods.

Method 3111 B, metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Air-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3111 D, Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Nitrous Oxide-Acetylene Flame Method.

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Method 3112 B, Metals by Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3113 B, Metals by Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3114 B, Metals by Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Manual Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3120 B, Metals by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy, Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method.

Method 3500-Ca D, Calcium, EDTA Titrimetric Method.

Method 4110 B, Determination of Anions by Ion Chromatography, Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity.

Method 4500-CN C, Cyanide, Total Cyanide after Distillation.

Method 4500-CN E, Cyanide, Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-CN F, Cyanide, Cyanide-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-CN G, Cyanide, Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination after Distillation.

Method 4500-Cl D, Chlorine (Residual), Amperometric Titration Method.

Method 4500-Cl E, Chlorine (Residual), Low-Level Amperometric Titration Method.

Method 4500-Cl F, Chlorine (Residual), DPD Ferrous Titrimetric Method.

Method 4500-Cl, G, Chlorine (Residual), DPD Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-Cl H, Chlorine (Residual), Syringaldazine (FACTS) Method.

Method 4500-Cl I, Chlorine (Residual), Iodometric

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Electrode Technique.

Method 4500-Clo[2] C, Chlorine Dioxide, Amperometric Method I.

Method 4500-Clo[2] D, Chlorine Dioxide, DPD Method.

Method 4500-Clo[2] E, Chlorine Dioxide, Amperometric Method II (Proposed).

Method 4500-F B, Fluoride, Preliminary Distillation Step.

Method 4500-F C, Fluoride, Ion-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-F D, Fluoride, SPADNS Method.

Method 4500-F E, Fluoride, Complexone Method.

Method 4500-H(+) B, pH Value, Electrometric Method.

Method 4500-NO[2] B, Nitrogen (Nitrite), Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-NO[3] D, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Nitrate Electrode Method.

Method 4500-NO[3] E, Nitrogn (Nitrate), Cadmium Reduction Method.

Method 4500-NO[3] F, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Automated Cadmium Reduction Method.

Method 4500-O[3] B, Ozone (Residual) (Proposed), Indigo Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-P E, Phosphorus, Ascorbic Acid Method.

Method 4500-P F, Phosphorus, Automated Ascorbic Acid Reduction Method.

Method 4500-Si D, Silica, Molybdosilicate Method.

Method 4500-Si E, Silica, Heteropoly Blue Method.

Method 4500-Si F, Silica, Automated Method for Molybdate-Reactive Silica.

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Method 4500-SO[4](2-) C, Sulfate, Gravimetric Method with Ignition of Residue.

Method 4500-SO[4](2-) D, Sulfate, Gravimetric Method with Drying of Residue.

Method 4500-SO[4](2-) F, Sulfate, Automated Methylthymol Blue Method.

Method 6651, Glyphosate Herbicide (Proposed).

Method 9215 B, Heterotrophic Plate Count, Pour Plate Method.

Method 9221 A, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Introduction.

Method 9221 B, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique.

Method 9221 C, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Estimation of Bacterial Density.

Method 9221 D, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test.

Method 9222 A, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Introduction.

Method 9222 B, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure.

Method 9222 C, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure.

Method 9223, Chromogenic Substrate Coliform Test (Proposed).

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition Supplement, 1994 (Referred to as "Standard Methods, 18th ed."):

Method 6610, Carbamate Pesticides.

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~~Advanced Polymer Systems, 3696 Haven Avenue, Redwood City, CA 94063 415/366-2626:~~

~~ARPA-1 Polymer. See 40 CFR 141.22(a). Also, as referenced in ASTM-D1889.~~

~~Environetics, Inc., 21 Business Park Drive, Branford, CT 06405 800/321-0299:~~

~~MMO-MUG tests. Colilert P/A or Colilert-MPN.~~

ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory, New York, NY:

HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300, 1973. See 40 CFR 141.25(b)(2).

Great Lakes Instruments, Inc., 8855 North 55th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53223:

GLI Method 2, "Turbidity", Nov. 2, 1992.

Millipore Corporation, Technical Services Department, 80 Ashby Road, Milford, MA 01730 800-654-5476:

Colisure Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and Escherichia Coli in Drinking Water, February 28, 1994 (referred to as "Colisure Test").

Millipore Corporation, Waters Chromatography Division, 34 Maple St., Milford, MA 01757 800/252-4752:

Waters Test Method for the Determination of Nitrite/Nitrate in Water Using Single Column Ion Chromatography, Method B-1011 (referred to as "Waters Method B-1011").

NCRP. National Council on Radiation Protection, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, MD (301)-657-2652:

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure", NCRP Report Number 22, June 5, 1959.

NTIS. National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 (703) 487-4600 or ~~800-336-4700~~(800) 553-6847:

Method 100.1,"Analytical Method for Determination of Asbestos Fibers in Water", EPA-600/4-83-043, September, 1983, Doc. No. PB83-260471 (referred to as "U.S. EPA Asbestos Methods-100.1").

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Method 100.2, "Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10-microm in Length in Drinking Water", EPA-600/4-83-043, June, 1994, Doc. No. PB94-201902 (Referred to as "U.S. EPA Asbestos Methods-100.2").

~~"Methods--of-Chemical-Analysis-of-Water-and-Wastes",-March,-1979.-EPA-600/4-79-020,-Doc.-No.-PB84-297606.~~

"Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes", March, 1983, Doc. No. PB84-128677 (referred to as "U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods"). ~~,--for--all--methods--referenced-except-methods-180.1-(turbidity,-Section-611.560)-and-273.1-and-273.2-(sodium,-Section-611.630)~~ (Methods 150.1, 150.2, and 245.2, which formerly appeared in this reference, are available from U.S. EPA EMSL.)

~~"Methods-for-Chemical-Analysis-of-Water-and-Wastes",-March,-1979,-Doc.--No.-PB84-128677,-only-for-methods-180.1-(turbidity,-Section-611.560)-and-273.1-and-273.2-(sodium,-Section-611.630).~~

"Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples", June, 1991, Doc. No. PB91-231498 (referred to as "U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods").

~~"Methods-for-the-Determination-of-Organic-Compounds--in--Finished-Drinking---Water---and---Raw---Source--Water",--EPA/600/4-88/039,-September,-1986,-Doc.-No.--PB89-220461.---(For--the--purposes--of-Section-611.647-only.)~~

~~"Methods--for--the-Determination-of-Organic-Compounds-in-Drinking-Water",-EPA/600/4-88/039,-December-1988,--Doc.--Nos.--PB91-231400-and--PB91-146027.---(For--the--purposes--of--Sections-611.646-and-611.648-only;-including-Method-515.1,--revision--5.0--and--Method-525.1,-revision-3.0-(May,-1991).)~~

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in ~~Finished~~ Drinking Water", ~~EPA/600/4-88/039~~ December, 1988, revised July, 1991, EPA-600/4-88/039 (referred to as "U.S. EPA Organic Methods"). (For ~~the-purposes-of-Section-611.685--only,--including~~ methods 502.2, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1 and ~~524.2~~ 531.1.)

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water--Supplement I", July, 1990, EPA-600-4-90-020 (referred to as "U.S. EPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 506, 547, 550, 550.1, and 551.)

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water--Supplement II", August, 1992, EPA-600/R-92-129 (referred to as "U.S. EPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 515.2, 524.2, 548.1, 549.1, 552.1 and 555.)

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~~"Microbiological-Methods-for-Monitoring--the--Environment:--Water-and--Wastes",--R.--Bodner-and-J.-Winter,-1978.--EPA-600/8-78-017,-Doc.-No.-PB298-329/BP.~~

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", H.L. Krieger and S. Gold, EPA-R4-73-014, May, 1973, Doc. No. PB222-154/7BA.

"Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods", EPA-600/R-94-173, October, 1994 (referred to as "U.S. EPA Technical Notes"). BOARD NOTE: U.S. EPA made the following assertion with regard to this reference at 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1) and 141.24(e) and (n)(11) (1994): This document contains other analytical test procedures and approved analytical methods that remain available for compliance monitoring until July 1, 1996.

"Tetra- through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope Dilution HRGC/HRMS", October, 1994, EPA-821-B-94-005 (referred to as "Dioxin and Furan Method 1613").

~~ORB-Publications,-CERI,-EPA,-Cincinnati,-OH-45268:~~

~~"Methods-for-Chemical-Analysis-of-Water-and-Wastes",-March,-1983,-(EPA-600/4-79-020),-for-all--methods--referenced--except--methods-180.1--(turbidity,--Section-611.560)-and-273.1-and-273.2-(sodium,-Section-611.630).~~

~~"Methods-for-Chemical-Analysis-of-Water-and-Wastes",-March,-1979,-(EPA-600/4-79-020),-only-for-methods--180.1--(turbidity,--Section-611.560)-and-273.1-and-273.2-(sodium,-Section-611.630).~~

~~"Methods--for--the-Determination-of-Organic-Compounds-in-Drinking-Water",-EPA/600/4-88/039,-December,-1988,-Doc.--Nos.--PB91-231400-and--PB91-146027.--(For-the-purposes-of-Section-611.646-only.)-See-NTIS.~~

~~Orion-Research,-Inc.,-529-Main-St.,-Boston,-MA--02129-800/-225-1480:~~

~~Orion-Guide-to-Water-and-Wastewater-Analysis,-Form-WeWWG/5000,-p.-5.~~

Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, NY 10591:

"Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", Industrial Method #129-71W, December, 1972 (referred to as "Technicon Methods: Method #129-71W"). See 40 CFR 141.23(f)(10), footnotes 6 and 7.

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"Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", #380-75WE, February, 1976 (referred to as "Technicon Methods: Method #380-75WE"). See 40 CFR 141.23(f)(10), footnotes 6 and 7.

United States Environmental Protection Agency, EMSL, ~~EPA,~~ Cincinnati, OH 45268 513-569-7586:

~~"The Analysis of Trihalomethanes in Drinking Waters by the Purge and Trap Method", Method 501.1. See 40 CFR 141, Subpart C, Appendix C.~~

~~"The Analysis of Trihalomethanes in Drinking Water by liquid/liquid Extraction," Method 501.2. See 40 CFR 141, Subpart C, Appendix C.~~

~~"Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometric Method for Trace Element Analysis in Water and Wastes Method 200.7 with Appendix to Method 200.7" entitled, "Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Analysis of Drinking Water" (Appendix 200.7A), March 1987 (EPA/600/4-91/010). See 40 CFR 136, Appendix C.~~

"Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", EPA-600/4-75-008 (referred to as "Radiochemical Methods"). (Revised) March, 1976.

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water and Raw Source Water" (referred to as "U.S. EPA Organic Methods") ~~, September, 1986~~. (For methods 504.1, 508.1, and 525.2 only). ~~(For the purposes of Section 611.647 only).~~ See NTIS.

"Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes" (referred to as "U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods"). See NTIS ~~and ORD Publications~~. (Methods 150.1, 150.2, and 245.2 only)

~~"Microbiological Methods for Monitoring the Environment: Water and Wastes". See NTIS.~~

~~"Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry", Method 524.2, order number PB91 231480. (For purposes of Section 611.605 only.) See NTIS.~~

~~"Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Gas Chromatography with Photoionization and Electrolytic Conductivity Dectector in Series", Method 502.2, order number PB 91 231480. (For purposes of Section 621.605 only.) See NTIS.~~

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"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions". See NTIS.

~~U.S. EPA OST (United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Science and Technology), P.O. Box 1407, Arlington, VA 22313:~~

~~"Tetra through Octa Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope Dilution".~~

U.S. EPA ~~United States Environmental Protection Agency~~, Science and Technology Branch, Criteria and Standards Divison, Office of Drinking Water, Washington D.C. 20460:

"Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", October, 1989.

USGS. Books and Open-File Reports Section, United States Geological Survey, ~~1961 Stout St.~~ Federal Center, Box 25425, Denver, CO ~~80294 303/844-4169~~ 8025-0425:

Methods available upon request by method number from "Methods of Analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory--Determination of Inorganic and Organic Constituents in Water and Fluvial Sediments", Open File Report 93-125 or Book 5, Chapter A-1, "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments", 3d ed., Open-File Report 85-495, 1989, as appropriate (referred to as "USGS Methods"). ~~Techniques of Water Resources Investigation of the United States Geological Survey:~~

~~Book 5, Chapter A-1, "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments", 3d ed., Open File Report 85-495, 1989.~~

I-1030-85

I-1062-85

I-1601-85

I-1700-85

I-2598-85

I-2601-90

I-2700-85

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I-3300-85

c) The Board incorporates the following federal regulations by reference:
40 CFR 136, Appendix B and C (~~1993~~1994).
40 CFR 141, Subpart C, Appendix C (~~1993~~1994).
d) This Part incorporates no future amendments or editions.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.110 Special Exception Permits

a) Unless otherwise specified, each Agency determination in this Part is to be made by way of a written permit pursuant to Section 39(a) of the Act. Such permit is titled a "special exception" permit ("SEP").
b) No person shall cause or allow the violation of any condition of a SEP.
c) The supplier may appeal the denial of or the conditions of a SEP to the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.
d) A SEP may be initiated either:
1) By an application filed by the supplier; or
2) By the Agency, when authorized by Board regulations.
BOARD NOTE: The Board does not intend to mandate by any provision of this Part that the Agency exercise its discretion and initiate a SEP pursuant to subsection (d)(2) above. Rather, the Board intends to clarify by this subsection that the Agency may opt to initiate a SEP without receiving a request from the supplier.
e) The Agency shall evaluate a request for a SEP from the monitoring requirements of Section 611.601, 611.602, or 611.603 (inorganic chemical contaminants, excluding the Section 611.603 monitoring frequency requirements for cyanide); Section 611.646(e) and (f) (Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs)~~,~~; Section 611.646(d), only as to initial monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene~~,~~; Section 611.648(d) ~~(a)~~ (for Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs) or Section 611.510 (for unregulated organic contaminants) on the basis of knowledge of previous use (including transport, storage, or disposal) of the contaminant in the watershed or zone of influence of the system, as determined pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 671:
BOARD NOTE: The Agency shall grant a SEP from the Section 611.603 monitoring frequency requirements for cyanide only on the basis of subsection (g) below, not on the basis of this subsection.
1) If the Agency determines that there was no prior use of the contaminant, it shall grant the SEP, or
2) If the contaminant was previously used or the previous use was unknown, the Agency shall consider the following factors:
A) Previous analytical results;

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B) The proximity of the system to any possible point source of contamination (including spills or leaks at or near a water treatment facility; at manufacturing, distribution, or storage facilities; from hazardous and municipal waste land fills; or from waste handling or treatment facilities) or non-point source of contamination (including the use of pesticides and other land application uses of the contaminant);
C) The environmental persistence and transport of the contaminant;
D) How well the water source is protected against contamination, including whether it is a SWS or a GWS:
i) A GWS must consider well depth, soil type, well casing integrity, and wellhead protection; and
ii) A SWS must consider watershed protection; ~~and~~
E) For Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs and unregulated organic contaminants (pursuant to Section 611.631 or 611.648):
i) Elevated nitrate levels at the water source; and
ii) The use of PCBs in equipment used in the production, storage, or distribution of water (including pumps, transformers, etc.); and
F) For Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs (pursuant to Section 611.646): the number of persons served by the PWS and the proximity of a smaller system to a larger one.
f) If a supplier refuses to provide any necessary additional information requested by the Agency, or if a supplier delivers any necessary information late in the Agency's deliberations on a request, the Agency may deny the requested SEP or grant the SEP with conditions within the time allowed by law.
g) The Agency shall grant a supplier a SEP that allows it to discontinue monitoring for cyanide if it determines that the supplier's water is not vulnerable due to a lack of any industrial source of cyanide.
BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) above is derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(2) (1994), and 40 CFR 141.24(f)(8) and (h)(6) (~~1992~~ 1994). Subsection (f) above is derived from 40 CFR 141.82(d)(2), and 141.83(b)(2) (~~1992~~ 1994). Subsection (g) is derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(2) (1994). ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA has reserved the discretion, at 40 CFR 142.18 (~~1992~~ 1994), to review and nullify Agency determinations of the types made pursuant to Sections 611.510, 611.602, 611.603, 611.646, and 611.648 and the discretion, at 40 CFR 141.82(i), 141.83(b)(7), and 142.19 (~~1992~~ 1994), to establish federal standards for any supplier, superseding any Agency determination made pursuant to Sections 611.352(d), 611.352(f), 611.353(b)(2), and 611.353(b)(4).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.111 Section 1415 Variances

This Section is intended as a State equivalent of Section 1415(a)(1)(A) of the SDWA.

a) The Board may grant a supplier a variance from a NPDWR in this Part.
   1) The supplier shall file a variance petition pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104, except as modified or supplemented by this Section.
   2) The Board may grant a variance from the additional State requirements in this Part without following this Section.

b) As part of the showing of arbitrary or unreasonable hardship, the supplier shall demonstrate that:
   1) Because of characteristics of the raw water sources that are reasonably available to the system, the supplier cannot meet the MCL or other requirement; and
   2) The system has applied BAT as identified in Subpart G of this Part. BAT may vary depending on:
      A) The number of persons served by the system;
      B) Physical conditions related to engineering feasibility; and
      C) Costs of compliance; and
   3) The variance will not result in an unreasonable risk to health, as defined in subsection (g) below.

c) The Board will prescribe a schedule for:
   1) Compliance, including increments of progress, by the supplier, with each MCL or other requirement with respect to which the variance was granted, and
   2) Implementation by the supplier of each additional control measure for each MCL or other requirement, during the period ending on the date compliance with such requirements is required.

d) A schedule of compliance will require compliance with each MCL or other requirement with respect to which the variance was granted as expeditiously as practicable.

e) The Board will provide notice and opportunity for a public hearing as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104.

f) The Board will not grant a variance:
   1) From the MCL for total coliforms; provided, however, that the Board may grant a variance from the total coliform MCL of Section 611.325 for PWSs that demonstrate that the violation of the total coliform MCL is due to persistent growth of total coliforms in the distribution system, rather than from fecal or pathogenic contamination, from a treatment lapse or deficiency, or from a problem in the operation or maintenance of the distribution system.
   2) Or, from any of the treatment technique requirements of Subpart B of this Part.

g) As used in this Section and Section 611.112, "unreasonable risk to health level" ("URTH level") means the concentration of a contaminant that will cause a serious health effect within the period of time

specified in the variance or exemption requested by a supplier seeking to come into compliance by installing the treatment required to reduce the contaminant to the MCL. URTH level determinations are made on the basis of the individual contaminant, taking into account: the degree by which the level exceeds the MCL; duration of exposure; historical date; and , population exposed. A risk to health is assumed to be unreasonable unless the supplier demonstrates that there are costs involved that clearly exceed the health benefits to be derived.

h) The provisions of Section 611.130 apply to determinations made pursuant to this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.4 (~~1992~~ 1994), from Section 1415(a)(1)(A) of the SDWA and from the "Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA has reserved the discretion to review and modify or nullify Board determinations made pursuant to this Section at 40 CFR 142.23 (~~1992~~ 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.112 Section 1416 Variances

This Section is intended as a State equivalent of Section 1416 of the SDWA.

a) The Board may grant a supplier a variance from any requirement respecting an MCL or treatment technique requirement of an NPDWR in this Part.
   1) The supplier shall file a variance petition pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104, except as modified or supplemented by this Section.
   2) The Board may grant a variance from the additional State requirements in this Part without following this Section.

b) As part of the showing of arbitrary or unreasonable hardship, the supplier shall demonstrate that:
   1) Due to compelling factors (which may include economic factors), the supplier is unable to comply with the MCL or treatment technique requirement;
   2) The supplier was:
      A) In operation on the effective date of the MCL or treatment technique requirement; or
      B) Not in operation on the effective date of the MCL or treatment technique requirement and no reasonable alternative source of drinking water is available to the supplier; and
   3) The variance will not result in an unreasonable risk to health.

c) The Board will prescribe a schedule for:
   1) Compliance, including increments of progress, by the supplier, with each MCL and treatment technique requirement with respect to

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which the variance was granted; and

2) Implementation by the supplier, during the period ending on the date when compliance is required, of each additional control measure for each contaminant subject to the MCL or treatment technique requirement.

d) A schedule of compliance will require compliance with each MCL or other requirement with respect to which the variance was granted as expeditiously as practicable; but no schedule shall extend more than 12 months after the date of the variance, except as follows:

1) The Board may extend the date for a period not to exceed three years beyond the date of the variance if the suppler establishes: that it is taking all practicable steps to meet the standard; and:

A) The supplier cannot meet the standard without capital improvements that cannot be completed within 12 months;

B) In the case of a supplier that needs financial assistance for the necessary improvements, the supplier has entered into an agreement to obtain such financial assistance; or

C) The supplier has entered into an enforceable agreement to become a part of a regional PWS; and

2) In the case of a PWS with 500 or fewer service connections that needs financial assistance for the necessary improvements, a variance under subsections (d)(1)(A) or (d)(1)(B) above may be renewed for one or more additional two year periods if the supplier establishes that it is taking all practicable steps to meet the final date for compliance.

e) The Board will provide notice and opportunity for a public hearing as provided in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104.

f) The Agency shall promptly send ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA the Opinion and Order of the Board granting a variance pursuant to this Section. The Board may reconsider and modify a grant of variance, or variance conditions, if ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA notifies the Board of a finding pursuant to Section 1416 of the SDWA.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from Section 1416 of the SDWA.

g) The Board will not grant a variance:

1) From the MCL for total coliforms; provided, however, that the Board may grant variance from the total coliform MCL of Section 611.325 for PWSs that demonstrate that the violation of the total coliform MCL is due to persistent growth of total coliforms in the distribution system, rather than from fecal or pathogenic contamination, from a treatment lapse or deficiency, or from a problem in the operation or maintenance of the distribution system.

2) From any of the treatment technique requirements of Subpart B of this Part.

3) From the residual disinfectant concentration (RDC) requirements of Sections 611.241(c) and 611.242(b).

h) The provisions of Section 611.130 apply to determinations made pursuant to this Section.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.4 (~~1992~~ 1994). ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA has reserved the discretion to review and modify or nullify Board determinations made pursuant to this Section at 40 CFR 142.23 (~~1992~~ 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.113 Alternative Treatment Techniques

This Section is intended to be equivalent to Section 1415(a)(3) of the SDWA.

a) Pursuant to this Section, the Board may grant an adjusted standard from a treatment technique requirement.

b) The supplier seeking an adjusted standard shall file a petition pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 106, Subpart G.

c) As justification the supplier shall demonstrate that an alternative treatment technique is at least as effective in lowering the level of the contaminant with respect to which the treatment technique requirement was prescribed.

d) As a condition of any adjusted standard, the Board will require the use of the alternative treatment technique.

e) The Board will grant adjusted standards for alternative treatment techniques subject to the following conditions:

1) All adjusted standards shall be subject to the limitations of 40 CFR 142, Subpart G, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, and

2) All adjusted standards shall be subject to review and approval by ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 142.46 before they become effective.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from Section 1415(a)(3) of the SDWA.

f) The provisions of Section 611.130 apply to determinations made pursuant to this Section.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.125 Fluoridation Requirement

All CWSs which are required to add fluoride to the water shall maintain a fluoride ion concentration reported as F of 0.9 to 1.2 mg/l in its distribution system, as required by Section 7a of ~~"AN ACT to provide for safeguarding the public health by vesting certain measures of control and supervision in the Department of Public Health over public~~ the Public Water ~~Supplies~~ Supply Regulation Act ~~in the State" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1989, ch. 111 1/2, par. 121(g)(1))~~ [415 ILCS 40/7a].
BOARD NOTE: This is an additional State requirement.

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(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.130 Special Requirements for Certain Variances and Adjusted Standards

a) Relief from the TTHM MCL.

1) In granting any variance or adjusted standard to a supplier that is a CWS that adds a disinfectant at any part of treatment and which provides water to 10,000 or more persons on a regular basis from the maximum contaminant level for TTHM listed in Section 611.310(c), the Board will require application of the best available technology (BAT) identified at subsection (a)(4) below for that constituent as a condition to the relief, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT is not technically appropriate and technically feasible for that system, or it would only result in a marginal reduction in TTHM for that supplier.

2) The Board will require the following as a condition for relief from the TTHM MCL where it does not require the application of BAT:

A) That the supplier continue to investigate the following methods as an alternative means of significantly reducing the level of TTHM, according to a definite schedule:

i) introduction of off-line water storage for THM precursor reduction;

ii) aeration for TTHM reduction, where geography and climate allow;

iii) introduction of clarification, where not presently practiced;

iv) use of alternative sources of raw water; and

v) use of ozone as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant or oxidant, and

B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency shall petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.Subpart K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (a)(2) above is technically feasible and would result in a significant reduction in TTHM.

4) Best available technology for TTHM reduction:

A) use of chloramines as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant,

B) use of chlorine dioxide as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant, or

C) improved existing clarification for THM precursor reduction.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.60 (~~1992~~ 1994). The restrictions of this subsection do not apply to suppliers

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regulated for TTHM as an additional state requirement. See the Board Note to Section 611.301(c).

b) Relief from the fluoride MCL.

1) In granting any variance or adjusted standard to a supplier that is a CWS from the maximum contaminant level for fluoride listed in Section 611.301(b), the Board will require application of the best available technology (BAT) identified at subsection (b)(4) below for that constituent as a condition to the relief, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT is not technically appropriate and technically feasible for that supplier.

2) The Board will require the following as a condition for relief from the fluoride MCL where it does not require the application of BAT:

A) That the supplier continue to investigate the following methods as an alternative means of significantly reducing the level of TTHM, according to a definite schedule:

i) modification of lime softening;

ii) alum coagulation;

iii) electrodialysis;

iv) anion exchange resins;

v) well field management;

vi) use of alternative sources of raw water; and

vii) regionalization, and

B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency shall petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.Subpart K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (b)(2) above is technically feasible and would result in a significant reduction in fluoride.

4) Best available technology for fluoride reduction:

A) activated alumina absorption centrally applied, and

B) reverse osmosis centrally applied.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.61 (~~1992~~ 1994).

c) Relief from an inorganic chemical contaminant, VOC, or SOC MCL.

1) In granting to a supplier that is a CWS or NTNCWS any variance or adjusted standard from the maximum contaminant levels for any VOC or SOC, listed in Section 611.311(a) or (c), or for any inorganic chemical contaminant, listed in Section 611.301, the supplier must have first applied the best available technology (BAT) identified at Section 611.311(b) (VOCs and SOCs) or Section 611.301(c) (inorganic chemical contaminants) for that constituent, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT would achieve only a minimal and insignificant reduction in the level of contaminant.

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BOARD NOTE: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA lists BAT for each SOC and VOC at 40 CFR 142.62(a) (~~1992~~ 1994)~~, as amended at 57 Fed. Reg. 31040 (July 17, 1992)~~, for the purposes of variances and exemptions (adjusted standards). That list is identical to the list at 40 CFR 141.61(b), with three exceptions: the section 142.62 listing adds PTA ("PAT") for alachlor; lists OX for hexa-chlorobenzene, instead of GAC; and omits PTA for toxaphene. The Board has chosen to use the section 141.61(a) (Section 611.311) BAT listing because we believe ~~USEPA intended~~ that this leads to greater consistency ~~and because the preamble at 57 Fed. Reg. 31778-79 indicates that this listing is correct as to alachlor and hexachlorobenzene (although the preamble at 56 Fed Reg. 3529 (Jan. 30, 1991) indicates that it is wrong as to toxaphene)~~.

2) The Board may require any of the following as a condition for relief from a MCL listed in Section 611.301 or 611.311:
   A) That the supplier continue to investigate alternative means of compliance according to a definite schedule, and
   B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.
3) The Agency shall petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.Subpart K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (c)(2) above is technically feasible.

   BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(a) through (e) (~~1992~~ 1994).

d) Conditions requiring use of bottled water or point-of-use or point-of-entry devices. In granting any variance or adjusted standard from the maximum contaminant levels for organic and inorganic chemicals or an adjusted standard from the treatment technique for lead and copper, the Board may impose certain conditions requiring the use of bottled water, point-of-entry devices, or point-of-use devices to avoid an unreasonable risk to health, limited as provided in subsections (e) and (f) below.
   1) Relief from an MCL. The Board may, when granting any variance or adjusted standard from the MCL requirements of Sections 611.301 and 611.311, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use bottled water, point-of-use devices, point-of-entry devices or other means to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.
   2) Relief from corrosion control treatment. The Board may, when granting an adjusted standard from the corrosion control treatment requirements for lead and copper of Sections 611.351 and 611.352, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use bottled water and point-of-use devices or other means, but not point-of-entry devices, to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.
   3) Relief from source water treatment or service line replacement. The Board may, when granting an exemption from the source water treatment and lead service line replacement requirements for lead and copper under Sections 611.353 or 611.354, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use point-of-entry devices to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.

      BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(f) (~~1992~~ 1994).

e) Use of bottled water. Suppliers that propose to use or use bottled water as a condition for receiving a variance or an adjusted standard from the requirements of Section 611.301 or Section 611.311, or an adjusted standard from the requirements of Sections 611.351 through 611.354 must meet the requirements of either subsections (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(6) or (e)(4), (e)(5) and (e)(6) below:
   1) The supplier must develop a monitoring program for Board approval that provides reasonable assurances that the bottled water meets all MCLs of Sections 611.301 and 611.311 and submit a description of this program as part of its petition. The proposed program must describe how the supplier will comply with each requirement of this subsection.
   2) The supplier must monitor representative samples of the bottled water for all contaminants regulated under Sections 611.301 and 611.311 during the first three-month period that it supplies the bottled water to the public, and annually thereafter.
   3) The supplier shall annually provide the results of the monitoring program to the Agency.
   4) The supplier must receive a certification from the bottled water company as to each of the following:
      A) that the bottled water supplied has been taken from an approved source of bottled water, as such is defined in Section 611.101;
      B) that the approved source of bottled water has conducted monitoring in accordance with 21 CFR 129.80(g)(1) through (3);
      C) and that the bottled water does not exceed any MCLs or quality limits as set out in 21 CFR 103.35, 110, and 129.
   5) The supplier shall provide the certification required by subsection (e)(4) above to the Agency during the first quarter after it begins supplying bottled water and annually thereafter.
   6) The supplier shall assure the provision of sufficient quantities of bottled water to every affected person supplied by the supplier via door-to-door bottled water delivery.

      Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(g) (~~1992~~ 1994).

f) Use of point-of-entry devices. Before the Board grants any PWS a variance or adjusted standard from any NPDWR that includes a condition requiring the use of a point-of-entry device, the supplier must demonstrate to the Board each of the following:
   1) that the supplier will operate and maintain the device;
   2) that the device provides health protection equivalent to that provided by central treatment;
   3) that the supplier will maintain the microbiological safety of the water at all times;

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4) that the supplier has established standards for performance, conducted a rigorous engineering design review, and field tested the device;
5) that the operation and maintenance of the device will account for any potential for increased concentrations of heterotrophic bacteria resulting through the use of activated carbon, by backwashing, post-contractor disinfection, and heterotrophic plate count monitoring;
6) that buildings connected to the supplier's distribution system have sufficient devices properly installed, maintained, and monitored to assure that all consumers are protected; and
7) that the use of the device will not cause increased corrosion of lead and copper bearing materials located between the device and the tap that could increase contaminant levels at the tap.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(h) (~~1992~~ 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART B: FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

Section 611.201 Requiring a Demonstration

The Agency shall notify each supplier in writing of the date on which any demonstrations pursuant to the Section are required. The Agency shall require demonstrations at time which meet the ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA requirements for that type of demonstration, allowing sufficient time for the supplier to collect the necessary information.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.212 Groundwater under Direct Influence of Surface Water

The Agency shall, pursuant to Section 611.201, require all CWSs to demonstrate whether they are using "groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" by June 29, 1994. The Agency shall determine with information provided by the supplier whether a PWS uses "groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" on an individual basis. The Agency shall determine that a groundwater source is under the direct influence of surface water based upon:

a) Physical characteristics of the source: whether the source is obviously a surface water source, such as a lake or stream. Other sources which may be subject to influence from surface waters include: springs, infiltration galleries, wells or other collectors in subsurface aquifers.
b) Well construction characteristics and geology with field evaluation.
   1) The Agency may use the wellhead protection program's requirements, which include delineation of wellhead protection areas, assessment of sources of contamination and implementation of management control systems, to determine if the wellhear is under the influence of surface water.
   2) Wells less than or equal to 50 feet in depth are likely to be under the influence of surface water.
   3) Wells greater than 50 feet in depth are likely to be under the influence of surface water, unless they include:
      A) A surface sanitary seal using bentonite clay, concrete similar material,
      B) A well casing that penetrates consolidated (slowly premeable) material, and
      C) A well casing that is only perforated or screened below consolidated (slowly permeable) material.
   4) A source which is less than 200 feet from any surface water is likely to be under the influence of surface water.
c) Any structural modifications to prevent the direct influence of surface water and eliminate the potential for Giardia lamblia cyst contamination.
d) Source water quality records. The following are indicative that a source is under the influence of surface water:
   1) A record of total coliform or fecal coliform contamination in untreated samples collected over the past three years,
   2) A history of turbidity problems associated with the source, or
   3) A history of known or suspected outbreaks of Giardia lamblia or other pathogenic organism associated with surface water (e.g. cryptospridium), which has been attributed to that source.
e) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity or pH.
   1) A variation in turbity of 0.5 NTU or more over one year is indicative of surface influence.
   2) A variation in temperature of 9 Fahreheit degrees or more over one year is indicative of surface influence.
f) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions are indicative of surface water influence.
   1) Evidence of particulate matter associated with the surface water, or
   2) Turbidity or temperature data which correlates to that of a nearby water source.
g) Particulate analysis: Significant occurance of insects or other macroorganisms, algae or large diameter pathogens such as Giardia lamblia is indicative of surface influence.
   1) "Large diameter" particulates are those over 7 micrometers.
   2) Particulates must be measured as specified in the "Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

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h) The potential for contamination by small-diameter pathogens, such as bacteria or virusis, does not alone render the source "under the direct influence of surface water".
Board Note: Derived from the definition of "groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" in 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1993~~1994); from the Preamble at 54 Fed. Reg. 27489 (June 29, 1989); and from the ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA "Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirement for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.220 General Requirements

a) The requirements of this Subpart constitute NPDWRs. This Subpart establishes criteria under which filtration is required as a treatment technique for PWSs supplied by a surface water source and PWSs supplied by a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water. In addition, these regulations establish treatment technique requirements in lieu of MCLs for the following contaminants: Giardia lamblia, viruses, HPC bacteria, Legionella and turbidity. Each supplier with a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water shall provide treatment of that source water that complies with these treatment technique requirements. The treatment technique requirements consist of installing and properly operating water treatment processes which reliably achieve:
   1) At least 99.9 percent (3-log) removal or inactivation of Giardia lamblia cysts between a point where the raw water is not subject to recontamination by surface water runoff and a point downstream before or at the first customer; and
   2) At least 99.99 percent (4-log) removal or inactivation of viruses between a point where the raw water is not subject to recontamination by surface water runoff and a point downstream before or at the first customer.

b) A supplier using a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water is considered to be in compliance with the requirements of subsection (a) if:
   1) It meets the requirements for avoiding filtration in Section 611.230 through 611.232 and the disinfection requirements in Section 611.241; or
   2) It meets the filtration requirements in Section 611.250 and the disinfection requirements in Section 611.242.

c) Each supplier using a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water shall have a certified operator pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 603.103 and ~~Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, par. 501 et seq~~ the Public Water Supply Operations Act [415 ILCS 45].
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.70 (~~1991~~ 1994). The Public Water Supply Operations Act applies only to CWSs, which are regulated by the Agency. It does not apply to non-CWSs, which are regulated by Public Health. Public Health has its own requirements for personnel operating water supplies that it regulates, e.g. 77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.40(e).

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(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART F: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCL's)

Section 611.300 Old MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals

a) The old MCLs listed in subsection (b) below for inorganic chemicals apply only to CWS suppliers. Compliance with old MCLs for inorganic chemicals is calculated pursuant to Section 611.612, except that analyses for arsenic are to be performed pursuant to Section 611.611.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.11(a) (~~1992~~ 1994).

b) The following are the old MCL's for inorganic chemicals, with the old MCL for cyanide effective only until the revised MCL for cyanide at Section 611.301(a) becomes effective:

Contaminant	Level, mg/L	Additional State Requirement (*)
Arsenic	0.05	*
~~Cyanide~~	~~0.2~~	*
Iron	1.0	*
Manganese	0.15	*
Zinc	5.	*

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.11(b) & (c) (~~1992~~ 1994). This provision, which corresponds with 40 CFR 141.11, was formerly the only listing of MCLs for inorganic parameters. However, ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA added another listing of inorganic MCLs at 40 CFR 141.62 at 56 Fed. Reg. 3594 (Jan. 30, 1991). Following the changing ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA codification scheme creates two listings of MCLs: one at this Section and one at Section 611.301. This causes fluoride to appear in both the 40 CFR 141.11(b) and 141.62(b) listings with the same MCL. The Board has deleted the corresponding fluoride MCL from this Section in favor of that which appears at Section 611.301(b). ~~USEPA--adopted--a MCL--for--cyanide--at--40--CFR--141.62(b)(13), effective--January--17, 1994, at--57--Fed.--Reg.--31847--(July--17, 1992). That--MCL--is--the--same--as--that at--this--Section. The--Board--has--rendered--the--state--MCL--at--this--Section ineffective--on--the--date--the--new--federal--MCL--becomes--effective.~~

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c) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.11(c), the substance of which the Board has codified in subsection (b) above. This statement maintains structural parity with the federal rules.

d) Nitrate.

1) The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 141.11(d) (~~1992~~ 1994). This incorporation includes no later editions or amendments.

2) Non-CWSs may exceed the MCL for nitrate under the following circumstances:

A) The nitrate level must not exceed 20 mg/L,

B) The water must not be available to children under six months of age,

C) There will not continuous posting of the fact that the nitrate level exceeds 10 mg/L togeather with the public health effects information set forth in paragraph (2) of Section 611.Appendix A,

D) The supplier will annually notify local public health authorities and Public Health of the nitrate levels that exceed 10 mg/L, and

E) No adverse public health effects results.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.11(d) (~~1992~~ 1994). Public Health regulations may impose a nitrate limitation requirement. Those regulations are at 77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.50.

e) The following supplementary condition applies to the MCLs listed in subsection (b) above for iron and manganese:

1) CWS suppliers that serve a population of 1000 or less, or 300 service connections or less, are exempt from the standards for iron and manganese.

2) The Agency may, by special exception permit, allow iron and manganese in excess of the MCL if sequestration tried on an experimental basis proves to be effective. If sequestration is not effective, positive iron or manganese reduction treatment as applicable must be provided. Experimental use of a sequestering agent may be tried only if approved by special exception permit.

BOARD NOTE: This is an additional State requirement.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.301 Revised MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals

a) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.62(a), reserved by ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA rules.

b) The MCLs in the following table apply to CWSs. Except for fluoride, the MCLs also apply to NTNCWSs. The MCLs for nitrate, nitrite and total nitrate and nitrite also apply to transient non-CWSs. The MCLs for antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel, and thallium are effective

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January 17, 1994.

Contaminant	MCL	Units
Antimony	0.006	mg/L
Asbestos	7	MFL
Barium	2	mg/L
Beryllium	0.004	mg/L
Cadmium	0.005	mg/L
Chromium	0.1	mg/L
Cyanide (as free CN)	0.2	mg/L
Mercury	0.002	mg/L
Nickel	0.1	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	10.	mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	1.	mg/L
Total Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	10.	mg/L
Selenium	0.05	mg/L
Thallium	0.002	mg/L

BOARD NOTE: See the definition of "initial compliance period" at Section 611.101. The federal secondary MCL for fluoride is 2.0 mg/L. The federal regulations require public notice when water exceeds this level. See 40 CFR 143.3 and 143.5 (~~1992~~ 1994). The Illinois notice requirement for fluoride above 2.0 mg/L appears at Section 611.858.

c) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA has identified the following as BAT for achieving compliance with the MCL for the inorganic contaminants identified in subsection (b) above, except for fluoride:

Contaminant	BAT(s)
Antimony	C/F
	RO
Asbestos	C/F
	DDF
	CC
Barium	IX
	LIME
	RO
	ED
Beryllium	AA
	C/F
	IX
	LIME
	RO

Cadmium	C/F IX LIME RO
Chromium	C/F IX LIME, BAT for Cr(III) only RO
Cyanide	IX RO Cl
Mercury	C/F, Bat only if influent Hg concentrations less than or equal to (≤) 10 ug/L GAC LIME, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations ≤ 10 ug/L RO, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations ≤ 10 ug/L (ug=micrograms)
Nickel	IX LIME RO
Nitrate	IX RO ED
Nitrite	IX RO
Selenium	AAL C/F, BAT for Se(IV) only LIME RO ED
Thallium	AAL IX

Abbreviations

AAL Activated alumina
C/F Coagulation/filtration

DDF Direct and diatomite filtration
GAC Granular activated carbon
IX Ion exchange
LIME Lime softening
RO Reverse osmosis
CC Corrosion control
ED Electrodialysis
CL Oxidation (chlorine)
UV Ultraviolet irradiation

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.62 (1992), as amended at 57 Fed. Reg. 31847 (July 17, ~~1992~~ 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. ~~8613~~ 19:1, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.310 Old MCLs for Organic Chemicals

The following are the MCLs for organic chemicals. The MCLs for organic chemicals in subsections (a) and (b) apply to all CWSs. Compliance with the MCLs in subsections (a) and (b) is calculated pursuant to Section 611.641 et seq. Compliance with the MCL for TTHM is calculated pursuant to Subpart P.

Contaminant	Level mg/L	Additional State Requirement (*)
a) Chlorinated hydrocarbons:		
Aldrin	0.001	*
DDT	0.05	*
Dieldrin	0.001	*
Heptachlor	0.0001	*
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0001	*

BOARD NOTE: Originally derived from 40 CFR 141.12(a) (~~1991~~ 1994), ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA removed the last entry in this subsection and marked it reserved at 57 Fed. Reg. 31838 (July 17, 1992). ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA added another listing of organic MCLs at 40 CFR 141.61 (~~1992~~ 1994)~~, as amended at 57 Fed. Reg. 31847 (July 17, 1992)~~. Heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, and 2,4-D appear in both this Section and in Section 611.311, with a different MCL in each Section. The heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, and 2,4-D MCLs in this Section are Illinois limitations that are more stringent than the federal requirements. However, detection of these contaminants or violation of their federally-derived revised Section 611.311 MCLs imposes more stringent monitoring, reporting, and notice requirements.

b) Chlorophenoxys:		
2,4-D	0.01	*

BOARD NOTE: Originally derived from 40 CFR 141.12(b) (~~1991~~ 1994), ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA removed the last entry in this subsection and marked it reserved at 56 Fed. Reg. 3578 (Jan. 30, 1991). See the preceding

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Board Note regarding the dual listing of MCLs for 2,4-D.

c) TTHM..... 0.10 *
BOARD NOTE: Derived in part from 40 CFR 141.12(c) (~~1992~~ 1994). This is an additional State requirement to the extent it applies to supplies other than CWSs that add a disinfectant at any part of treatment and which provide water to 10,000 or more individuals.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613 effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.311 Revised MCLs for Organic Contaminants

a) Volatile organic chemical contaminants. The following MCLs for volatile organic chemical contaminants (VOCs) apply to CWS suppliers and NTNCWS suppliers. The MCLs for dichloromethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane are effective January 17, 1994.

CAS No.	Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)
71-43-2	Benzene	0.005
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	0.005
95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1
75-09-2	Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	0.005
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0.7
108-90-7	Monochlorobenzene	0.1
100-42-5	Styrene	0.1
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
108-88-3	Toluene	1
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
79-01-6	Trichlorothylene	0.005
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	0.002
1330-20-7	Xylenes (total)	10

BOARD NOTE: See the definition of "initial compliance period" at Section 611.101.

b) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA carbon has identified, as indicated below, granular activated carbon (GAC), packed tower aeration (PTA), or oxidation (OX) as BAT for achieving compliance with the MCLs for volatile organic chemical contaminants and synthetic organic chemical contaminants in subsections (a) and (c) of this Section.

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15972-60-8	Alachlor	GAC
116-06-3	Aldicarb	GAC
1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone	GAC
1646-87-3	Aldicarb sulfoxide	GAC
1912-24-9	Atrazine	GAC
71-43-2	Benzene	GAC, PTA
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	GAC
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	GAC
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	GAC, PTA
57-74-9	Chlordane	GAC
94-75-7	2,4-D	GAC
75-99-0	Dalapon	GAC
96-12-8	Dibromochloropropane	GAC, PTA
95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	GAC, PTA
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	GAC, PTA
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichoroethylene	GAC, PTA
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	GAC, PTA
75-09-2	Dichloromethane	PTA
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	GAC, PTA
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	GAC,PTA
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	GAC
88-85-7	Dinoseb	GAC
85-00-7	Diquat	GAC
145-73-3	Endothall	GAC
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	GAC, PTA
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	GAC, PTA
1071-53-6	Glyphosate	OX
76-44-8	Heptachlor	GAC
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	GAC
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	GAC
77-47-3	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	GAC, PTA
58-89-9	Lindane	GAC
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	GAC
108-90-7	Monochlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	GAC
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	GAC
1918-02-1	Picloram	GAC
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	GAC
122-34-9	Simazine	GAC
100-42-5	Styrene	GAC, PTA
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD	GAC
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	GAC, PTA
108-88-3	Toluene	GAC
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	GAC
120-82-1	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	GAC, PTA

79-00-5	1,1,2-trichloroethane	GAC, PTA
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	GAC, PTA
93-72-1	2,4,5-TP	GAC
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	PTA
1330-20-7	Xylene	GAC, PTA

~~BOARD NOTE: Examination of the preamble to the Phase II amendments, at 56 Fed. Reg. 3529 (Jan. 30, 1991) indicates that USEPA may not have intended the adoption of PTA for BAT for toxaphene. The Board included it because that is what the federal rule actually indicates. See the Board Note to Section 611.310(c)(1).~~

c) Synthetic organic chemical contaminants. The following MCLs for synthetic organic chemical contaminants (SOCs) apply to CWs and NTNCWS suppliers. The MCLs for benzo[a]pyrene, dalapon, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dinoseb, diquat, endothall, endrin, glyphosate, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene, oxamyl (vydate), picloram, simazine, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin) are effective January 17, 1994.

CAS Number	Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)
15972-60-8	Alachlor	0.002
116-06-3	Aldicarb	0.003
1646-87-4	Aldicarb sulfone	0.002
1646-87-3	Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.004
1912-24-8	Atrazine	0.003
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	0.0002
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	0.04
57-74-9	Chlordane	0.002
94-75-7	2,4-D	0.07
75-99-0	Dalapon	0.2
96-12-8	Dibromochloropropane	0.0002
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006
88-85-7	Dinoseb	0.007
85-00-7	Diquat	0.02
145-73-3	Endothall	0.1
72-20-8	Endrin	0.002
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	0.00005
1071-53-6	Glyphosate	0.7
76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.0004
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
58-89-9	Lindane	0.0002
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.04
23135-22-0	Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2
87-86-5	Pentalchlorophenol	0.001
1918-02-1	Pichloram	0.5

1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005
122-34-9	Simazine	0.004
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	0.00000003
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	0.003
93-72-1	2,4,5-TP	0.05

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.61 (~~1992~~ 1994)~~, as amended at 57 Fed. Reg. 31847 (July 17, 1992)~~. See the definition of "initial compliance period" at Section 611.101. More stringent state MCLs for 2,4-D, heptachlor, and heptachlor epoxide appear at Section 611.310. See the Board Note at that provision. The effectiveness of the MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfoxide are administratively stayed until the Board takes further administrative action to end this stay. However, suppliers must monitor for these three SOCs pursuant to Section 611.648. See 40 CFR 141.6(g) (~~1992~~ 1994) and 57 Fed. Reg. 22178 (May 27, 1992).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.325 Microbiological Contaminants

a) The MCL is based on the presence or absence of total coliforms in a sample, rather than coliform density.
   1) For a supplier which collects at least 40 samples per month, if no more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during a month are total coliform-positive, the supplier is in compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.
   2) For a supplier which collects fewer than 40 samples per month, if no more than one sample collected during a month is a total coliform-positive, the supplier is in compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.

b) Any fecal coliform-positive repeat sample or E. coli-positive repeat sample, or any total coliform-positive repeat sample following a fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive routine sample, constitutes a violation of the MCL for total coliforms. For purposes of the public notification requirements in Section 611.851 et seq., this is a violation that may pose an acute risk to health.

c) A supplier shall determine compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in subsections (a) and (b) for each month in which it is required to monitor for total coliforms.

d) BATs for achieving compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in subsections (a) and (b):
   1) Protection of wells from contamination by coliforms by appropriate placement and construction;
   2) Maintenance of RDC throughout the distribution system;
   3) Proper maintenance of the distribution system including appropriate pipe replacement and repair procedures, main flushing programs, proper operation and maintenance of storage tanks and

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reservoirs and continual maintenance positive water pressure in all parts of the distribution system;

4) Filtration and disinfection of surface water, as described in Subpart B, or disinfection of groundwater using strong oxidants such as chlorine, chlorine dioxide or ozone; or

5) For systems using groundwater, compliance with the wellhead protection program, after ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA approves the program.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.63 (~~1989~~1994)~~, as amended at 54 Fed. Reg. 27562, June 29, 1989~~.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART G: LEAD AND COPPER

Section 611.350 General Requirements

a) Applicability and Scope

1) Applicability. The requirements of this Subpart constitute national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper. This Subpart applies to all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs).

2) Scope. This Subpart establishes a treatment technique that includes requirements for corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, and public education. These requirements are triggered, in some cases, by lead and copper action levels measured in samples collected at consumers' taps.

b) Definitions. For the purposes of only this Subpart, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Action level" means the concentration of lead or copper in water computed pursuant to subsection (c) below that determines, in some cases, the treatment requirements of this Subpart which a supplier must complete. The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L. The action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

"Corrosion inhibitor" means a substance capable of reducing the corrosivity of water toward metal plumbing materials, especially lead and copper, by forming a protective film on the interior surface of those materials.

"Effective corrosion inhibitor residual" means a concentration of inhibitor in the drinking water sufficient to form a passivating film on the interior walls of a pipe.

"Exceed", as this term is applied to either the lead or the copper action level, means that the 90th percentile level of the

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supplier's samples collected during a six-month monitoring period is greater than the action level for that contaminant.

"First draw sample" means a one-liter sample of tap water, collected in accordance with Section 611.356(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes for at least 6 hours and which is collected without flushing the tap.

"Large system" means a water system that regularly serves water to more than 50,000 persons.

"Lead service line", means a service line made of lead that connects the water main to the building inlet, including any lead pigtail, gooseneck, or other fitting that is connected to such lead line.

"Maximum permissible concentration" or "MPC" means that concentration of lead or copper for finished water entering the supplier's distribution system, designated by the Agency by a SEP pursuant to Sections 611.110 and 611.353(b) that reflects the contaminant removal capability of the treatment properly operated and maintained.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.83(b)(4) (~~1992~~1994) (Section 611.353(b)(4)(B)).

"Medium-sized system" means a water system that regularly serves water to more than 3,300 up to 50,000 or fewer persons.

"Meet", as this term is applied to either the lead or the copper action level, means that the 90th percentile level of the supplier's samples collected during a six-month monitoring period is less than or equal to the action level for that contaminant.

"Method detection limit" or "MDL" is as defined at Section 611.646(a). The MDL for lead is 0.001 mg/L. The MDL for copper is 0.001 mg/L, or 0.020 mg/L by atomic absorption direct aspiration method.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.89(a)(1)(iii) (~~1992~~1994).

"Monitoring period" means any of the six-month periods of time during which a supplier must complete a cycle of monitoring under this Subpart.
BOARD NOTE: USEPA refers to these as "monitoring periods". The Board uses "six-month monitoring period" to avoid confusion with "compliance period", as used elsewhere in this Part and defined at Section 611.101.

"Multiple-family residence" means a building that is currently

used as a multiple-family residence, but not one that is also a "single-family structure".

"90th percentile level" means that concentration of lead or copper contaminant exceeded by 10 percent or fewer of all samples collected during a six-month monitoring period pursuant to Section 611.356 (i.e., that concentration of contaminant greater than or equal to the results obtained from 90 percent of the samples). The 90th percentile levels for copper and lead shall be determined pursuant to subsection (c)(3) below.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.80(c) (~~1992~~1994).

"Optimal corrosion control treatment" means the corrosion control treatment that minimizes the lead and copper concentrations at users' taps while ensuring that the treatment does not cause the water system to violate any national primary drinking water regulations.

"Practical quantitation limit" or "PQL" means the lowest concentration of a contaminant that a well-operated laboratory can reliably achieve within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions. The PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/L. The PQL for copper is 0.050 mg/L.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.89(a)(1)(ii) and (a)(1)(iv) (~~1992~~1994) ~~and 56 Fed. Reg. 26511 12 (June 7, 1991) (preamble). USEPA has generally defined the PQL as 5 to 10 times the method detection limit~~.

"Service line sample" means a one-liter sample of water, collected in accordance with Section 611.356(b)(3), that has been standing for at least 6 hours in a service line.

"Single-family structure" means a building that was constructed as a single-family residence and which is currently used as either a residence or a place of business.

"Small system" means a water system that regularly serves water to 3,300 or fewer persons.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.2 (~~1992~~1994).

c) Lead and Copper Action Levels:
   1) The lead action level is exceed if the 90th percentile lead level is greater than 0.015 mg/L.
   2) The copper action level is exceeded if the 90th percentile copper level is greater than 1.3 mg/L.
   3) Suppliers shall compute the 90th percentile lead and copper levels as follows:
      A) List the results of all lead or copper samples taken during a six-month monitoring period in ascending order, ranging from the sample with the lowest concentration first to the sample with the highest concentration last. Assign each sampling result a number, ascending by single integers beginning with the number 1 for the sample with the lowest contaminant level. The number assigned to the sample with the highest contaminant level shall be equal to the total number of samples taken.
      B) Determine the number for the 90th percentile sample by multiplying the total number of samples taken during the six-month monitoring period by 0.9.
      C) The contaminant concentration in the sample with the number yielded by the calculation in subsection (c)(3)(B) above is the 90th percentile contaminant level.
      D) For suppliers that collect 5 samples per six-month monitoring period, the 90th percentile is computed by taking the average of the highest and second highest concentrations.
d) Corrosion Control Treatment Requirements:
   1) All suppliers shall install and operate optimal corrosion control treatment.
   2) Any supplier that complies with the applicable corrosion control treatment requirements specified by the Agency pursuant to Sections 611.351 and 611.352 is deemed in compliance with the treatment requirement of subsection (d)(1) above.
e) Source water treatment requirements. Any supplier whose system exceeds the lead or copper action level shall implement all applicable source water treatment requirements specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.353.
f) Lead service line replacement requirements. Any supplier whose system exceeds the lead action level after implementation of applicable corrosion control and source water treatment requirements shall complete the lead service line replacement requirements contained in Section 611.354.
g) Public education requirements. Any supplier whose system exceeds the lead action level shall implement the public education requirements contained in Section 611.355.
h) Monitoring and analytical requirements. Suppliers shall complete all tap water monitoring for lead and copper, monitoring for water quality parameters, source water monitoring for lead and copper, and analyses of the monitoring results under this Subpart in compliance with Sections 611.356, 611.357, 611.358, and 611.359.
i) Reporting requirements. Suppliers shall report to the Agency any information required by the treatment provisions of this Subpart and Section 611.630.
j) Recordkeeping requirements. Suppliers shall maintain records in accordance with Section 611.361.
k) Violation of national primary drinking water regulations. Failure to comply with the applicable requirements of this Subpart, including

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conditions imposed by the Agency by special exception permit (SEP) pursuant to these provisions, shall constitute a violation of the national primary drinking water regulations for lead or copper.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.80 (~~1992~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.351 Applicability of Corrosion Control

a) Corrosion control required. Suppliers shall complete the applicable corrosion control treatment requirements described in Section 611.352 on or before the deadlines set forth in this Section.
   1) Large systems. Each large system supplier (one regularly serving more than 50,000 persons) shall complete the corrosion control treatment steps specified in subsection (d) below, unless it is deemed to have optimized corrosion control under subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) below.
   2) Medium-sized and small systems. Each small system supplier (one regularly serving 3300 or fewer persons) and each medium-sized system (one regularly serving more than 3,300 up to 50,000 or fewer persons) shall complete the corrosion control treatment steps specified in subsection (e) below, unless it is deemed to have optimized corrosion control under one of subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) below.

b) Suppliers deemed to have optimized corrosion control. A supplier is deemed to have optimized corrosion control, and is not required to complete the applicable corrosion control treatment steps identified in this Section, if the supplier satisfies one of the following criteria:
   1) Small or medium-sized system meeting action levels. A small system or medium-sized system supplier is deemed to have optimized corrosion control if the system meets the lead and copper action levels during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods with monitoring conducted in accordance with Section 611.356.
   2) SEP for equivalent activities to corrosion control. The Agency shall, by a SEP granted pursuant to Section 611.110, deem any supplier to have optimized corrosion control treatment if it determines that the supplier has conducted activities equivalent to the corrosion control steps applicable under this Section. In making this determination, the Agency shall specify the water quality control parameters representing optimal corrosion control in accordance with Section 611.352(f). A supplier shall provide the Agency with the following information in order to support an Agency SEP determination under this subsection:
      A) the results of all test samples collected for each of the water quality parameters in Section 611.352(c)(3);

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      B) a report explaining the test methods the supplier used to evaluate the corrosion control treatments listed in Section 611.352(c)(1), the results of all tests conducted, and the basis for the supplier's selection of optimal corrosion control treatment;
      C) a report explaining how the supplier has installed corrosion control and how the supplier maintains it to insure minimal lead and copper concentrations at consumer's taps; and
      D) the results of tap water samples collected in accordance with Section 611.356 at least once every six months for one year after corrosion control has been installed.
   3) Results less than practical quantitation level for lead. Any supplier is deemed to have optimized corrosion control if it submits results of tap monitoring conducted in accordance with Section 611.356 and source water monitoring conducted in accordance with Section 611.358 that demonstrate that for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods the difference between the 90th percentile tap water lead level, computed pursuant to Section 611.350(c)(3), and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the practical quantitation level for lead specified in Section 611.359(a)(1)(B)(i).

c) Suppliers not required to complete corrosion control steps for having met both action levels.
   1) Any small system or medium-sized system supplier, otherwise required to complete the corrosion control steps due to its exceedance of the lead or copper action level, may cease completing the treatment steps after the supplier has fulfilled both of the following conditions:
      A) It has met both the copper action level and the lead action level during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods conducted pursuant to Section 611.356, and
      B) the supplier has submitted the results for those two consecutive six-month monitoring periods to the Agency.
   2) A supplier that has ceased completing the corrosion control steps pursuant to subsection (c)(1) above (or the Agency, if appropriate) shall resume completion of the applicable treatment steps, beginning with the first treatment step that the supplier previously did not complete in its entirety, if the supplier thereafter exceeds the lead or copper action level during any monitoring period.
   3) The Agency may, by SEP, require a supplier to repeat treatment steps previously completed by the supplier where it determines that this is necessary to properly implement the treatment requirements of this Section. Any such SEP shall explain the basis for this decision.
   4) The requirement for any small or medium-sized system supplier to implement corrosion control treatment steps in accordance with subsection (e) below (including systems deemed to have optimized

corrosion control under subsection (b)(1) above) is triggered whenever any small or medium-sized system supplier exceeds the lead or copper action level.

d) Treatment steps and deadlines for large systems. Except as provided in subsections (b)(2) and (b)(3) above, large system suppliers shall complete the following corrosion control treatment steps (described in the referenced portions of Sections 611.352, 611.356, and 611.357) on or before the indicated dates.

1) Step 1: The supplier shall conduct initial monitoring (Sections 611.356(d)(1) and 611.357(b)) during two consecutive six-month monitoring periods on or before January 1, 1993.
BOARD NOTE: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA specified January 1, 1993 at 40 CFR 141.81(d)(1). In order to remain identical-in-substance and to retain state primacy, the Board retained this date despite the fact that this Section became effective after that date.

2) Step 2: The supplier shall complete corrosion control studies (Section 611.352(c)) on or before July 1, 1994.

3) Step 3: The Agency shall approve optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(d)) by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110 on or before January 1, 1995.

4) Step 4: The supplier shall install optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(e)) by January 1, 1997.

5) Step 5: The supplier shall complete follow-up sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(2) and 611.357(c)) by January 1, 1998.

6) Step 6: The Agency shall review installation of treatment and approve optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(f)) by July 1, 1998.

7) Step 7: The supplier shall operate in compliance with the Agency-specified optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(g)) and continue to conduct tap sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(3) and 611.357(d)).

e) Treatment steps and deadlines for small medium-sized system suppliers. Except as provided in subsection (b) above, small and medium-sized system suppliers shall complete the following corrosion control treatment steps (described in the referenced portions of Sections 611.352, 611.356 and 611.357) by the indicated time periods.

1) Step 1: The supplier shall conduct initial tap sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(1) and 611.357(b)) until the supplier either exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level or it becomes eligible for reduced monitoring under Section 611.356(d)(4). A supplier exceeding the lead action level or the copper action level shall recommend optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(a)) within six months after it exceeds one of the action levels.

2) Step 2: Within 12 months after a supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level, the Agency may require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies (Section 611.352(b)). If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform such studies, the Agency shall, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, specify optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(d)) within the following timeframes:
A) for medium-sized systems, within 18 months after such supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level,
B) for small systems, within 24 months after such supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Step 3: If the Agency requires a supplier to perform corrosion control studies under step 2 (subsection (e)(2) above), the supplier shall complete the studies (Section 611.352(c)) within 18 months after the Agency requires that such studies be conducted.

4) Step 4: If the supplier has performed corrosion control studies under step 2 (subsection (e)(2) above), the Agency shall, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, approve optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(d)) within 6 months after completion of step 3 (subsection (e)(3) above).

5) Step 5: The supplier shall install optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(e)) within 24 months after the Agency approves such treatment.

6) Step 6: The supplier shall complete follow-up sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(2) and 611.357(c)) within 36 months after the Agency approves optimal corrosion control treatment.

7) Step 7: The Agency shall review the supplier's installation of treatment and, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, approve optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(f)) within 6 months after completion of step 6 (subsection (e)(6) above).

8) Step 8: The supplier shall operate in compliance with the Agency-approved optimal water quality control parameters (Section 611.352(g)) and continue to conduct tap sampling (Sections 611.356(d)(3) and 611.357(d)).
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.81 (~~1992~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.354 Lead Service Line Replacement

a) Suppliers required to replace lead service lines.

1) If the results from tap samples taken pursuant to Section 611.356(d)(2) exceed the lead action level after the supplier has installed corrosion control or source water treatment (whichever sampling occurs later), the supplier shall recommence replacing leading service lines in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b) below.

2) If a supplier is in violation of Section 611.351 or Section

611.353 for failure to install source water or corrosion control treatment, the Agency may, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, require the supplier to commence lead service line replacement under this Section after the date by which the supplier was required to conduct monitoring under Section 611.356(d)(2) has passed.

b) Annual replacement of lead service lines.

1) A supplier required to commence lead service line replacement pursuant to subsection (a) above shall annually replace at least 7 percent of the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system.

2) The initial number of lead service lines is the number of lead lines in place at the time the replacement program begins.

3) The supplier shall identify the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system based on a materials evaluation, including the evaluation required under Section 611.356(a).

4) The first year of lead service line replacement shall begin on the date the supplier exceeded the action level in tap sampling referenced in subsection (a) above.

c) Service lines not needing replacement. A supplier is not required to replace any individual lead service line for which the lead concentrations in all service line samples taken from that line pursuant to Section 611.356(b)(3) are less than or equal to 0.015 mg/L.

d) Replacement of service line.

1) A supplier required to replace a lead service line pursuant to subsection (a) above shall replace the entire service line (up to the building inlet) unless the Agency determines pursuant to subsection (e) below that the supplier controls less than the entire service line.

2) Replacement of less than the entire service line.

A) Where the Agency has determined that the supplier controls less than the entire service line, the supplier shall replace that portion of the line that the Agency determines is under the supplier's control.

B) The supplier that will replace less than the entire service line shall notify the user served by the line that the supplier will replace that portion of the service line under its control, and the supplier shall offer to replace the remaining portion of the service line that is under the building owner's control.

C) The supplier required to replace less than the entire service line is not required to bear the cost of replacing any portion of the service line that is under the building owner's control.

D) Offer to collect samples.

i) For buildings where only a portion of the lead service line is replaced, the supplier shall inform the resident(s) that the supplier will collect a first draw tap water sample after partial replacement of the service line is completed if the resident(s) so desire.

ii) In cases where the resident(s) accept the offer, the supplier shall collect the sample and report the results to the resident(s) within 14 days following partial lead service line replacement.

e) Control of entire service line.

1) A supplier is presumed to control the entire lead service line (up to the building inlet) unless the supplier demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Agency, in a letter submitted under Section 611.360(e)(4), that it does not have any of the following forms of control over the entire line (as defined by state statutes, municipal ordinances, public service contracts or other applicable legal authority):

A) authority to set standards for construction, repair, or maintenance of the line;

B) authority to replace, repair, or maintain the service line; or

C) ownership of the service line.

2) Agency determinations.

A) The Agency shall review the information provided by the supplier and determine the following:

i) whether the supplier controls less than the entire service line, and

ii) where the supplier controls less than the entire service line, the Agency shall determine the extent of the supplier's control.

B) The Agency shall make its determination of the extent of a supplier's control of a service line as a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110, and the Agency shall explain the basis for its determination.

BOARD NOTE: See Section 611.360(e)(4) and the Board Note that follows. The court in American Water Works Association v. EPA, 40 F.3d 1266 (D.C. Cir. 1994), vacated U.S. EPA's definition of "control" to the extent it would require the supplier to exert "control" over a privately-owned service connection. The Board does not intend that the Illinois definition give the State regulations more effect than the federal definition gives the U.S. EPA regulations.

f) Agency determination of shorter replacement schedule.

1) The Agency shall, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, require a supplier to replace lead service lines on a shorter schedule than that otherwise required by this Section if it determines, taking into account the number of lead service lines in the system, that such a shorter replacement schedule is feasible.

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2) The Agency shall notify the supplier of its finding pursuant to subsection (f)(1) above within 6 months after the supplier is triggered into lead service line replacement based on monitoring, as referenced in subsection (a) above.

g) Cessation of service line replacement.

1) Any supplier may cease replacing lead service lines whenever it fulfills both of the following conditions:

A) first draw tap samples collected pursuant to Section 611.356(b)(2) meet the lead action level during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods and

B) the supplier has submitted those results to the Agency.

2) If any of the supplier's first draw tap samples thereafter exceed the lead action level, the supplier shall recommence replacing lead service lines pursuant to subsection (b) above.

h) To demonstrate compliance with subsections (a) through (d) above, a supplier shall report to the Agency the information specified in Section 611.360(e).

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.84 (~~1992~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.357 Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters

All large system suppliers, and all small and medium-sized system suppliers that exceed the lead action level or the copper action level, shall monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper in accordance with this Section. The requirements of this Section are summarized in Section 611.Table G.

a) General Requirements

1) Sample collection methods

A) Use of tap samples. The totality of all tap samples collected by a supplier shall be representative of water quality throughout the distribution system taking into account the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods employed by the supplier, and seasonal variability. Although a supplier may conveniently conduct tap sampling for water quality parameters at sites used for coliform sampling performed pursuant to Subpart L of this Part, it is not required to do so, and a supplier is not required to perform tap sampling pursuant to this Section at taps targeted for lead and copper sampling under Section 611.356(a).

B) Use of entry point samples. Each supplier shall collect samples at entry point(s) to the distribution system from locations representative of each source after treatment. If a supplier draws water from more than one source and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must

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sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (i.e., when water is representative of all sources being used).

2) Number of samples

A) Tap samples. Each supplier shall collect two tap samples for applicable water quality parameters during each six-month monitoring period specified under subsections (b) through (e) below from the number of sites indicated in the first column of Section 611.Table E.

B) Entry point samples.

i) Initial monitoring. Each supplier shall collect two samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in subsection (b) below.

ii) Subsequent monitoring. Each supplier shall collect one sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in subsections (c) through (e) below.

b) Initial Sampling.

1) Large systems. Each large system supplier shall measure the applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (b)(3) below at taps and at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(1).

2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small and medium-sized system supplier shall measure the applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (b)(3) below at the locations specified in this subsection during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(1) during which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Water quality parameters:

A) pH;

B) alkalinity;

C) orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used;

D) silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used;

E) calcium;

F) conductivity; and

G) water temperature.

c) Monitoring after installation of corrosion control.

1) Large systems. Each large system supplier that installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.351(d)(4) shall measure the water quality parameters at the locations and frequencies specified in subsections (c)(3) and (c)(4) below

during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(2)(i).

2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small or medium-sized system that installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.351(e)(5) shall measure the water quality parameters at the locations and frequencies specified in subsections (c)(3) and (c)(4) below during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(2)(ii) in which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Tap water samples, two samples at each tap for each of the following watered quality parameters:

A) pH;

B) alkalinity;

C) orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used;

D) silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used; and

E) calcium, when calcium carbonate stabilization is used as part of corrosion control.

4) Entry point samples, one sample at each entry point to the distribution system every two weeks (bi-weekly) for each of the following water quality parameters:

A) pH;

B) when alkalinity is adjusted as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the chemical used to adjust alkalinity, and the alkalinity concentration; and

C) when a corrosion inhibitor is used as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the inhibitor used, and the concentration of orthophosphate or silica (whichever is applicable).

d) Monitoring after the Agency specifies water quality parameter values for optimal corrosion control.

1) Large systems. After the Agency has specified the values for applicable water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.352(f), each large system supplier shall measure the applicable water quality parameters in accordance with subsection (c) above during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(3).

2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small or medium-sized system supplier shall conduct such monitoring during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(3) in which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Confirmation sampling.

A) A supplier may take a confirmation sample for any water quality parameter value no later than 3 days after it took the original sample it seeks to confirm.

B) If a supplier takes a confirmation sample, it must average the result obtained from the confirmation sample with the result obtained from the original sample it seeks to confirm, and the supplier shall use the average of these two results for any compliance determinations under Section 611.352(g).

C) The Agency shall delete the results that it determines are due to obvious sampling errors from this calculation.

e) Reduced monitoring.

1) Reduction in tap monitoring. A supplier that has maintained the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods under subsection (d) above shall continue monitoring at the entry point(s) to the distribution system as specified in subsection (c)(4) above. Such a supplier may collect two samples from each tap for applicable water quality parameters from the reduced number of sites indicated in the second column of Section 611.Table E during each subsequent six-month monitoring period.

2) Reduction in monitoring frequency.

A) Stages of reductions.

i) Annual monitoring. A supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (e)(1) above from every six months to annually.

ii) Triennial monitoring. A supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) during three consecutive years of annual monitoring under subsection (e)(2)(A)(i) above may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (e)(1) above from annually to once every three years.

B) A supplier that conducts sampling annually or every three years shall collect these samples evenly throughout the calendar year so as to reflect seasonal variability.

C) Any supplier subject to a reduced monitoring frequency pursuant to this subsection that fails to operate within the range of values for the water quality parameters specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) shall resume tap water sampling in accordance with the number and frequency

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requirements of subsection (d) above.

f) Additional monitoring by systems. The results of any monitoring conducted in addition to the minimum requirements of this section shall be considered by the supplier and the Agency in making any determinations (i.e., determining concentrations of water quality parameters) under this Section or Section 611.352.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.87 (~~1992~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.359 Analytical Methods

~~a~~) Analyses for lead, copper, pH, conductivity, calcium, alkalinity, orthophosphate, silica, and temperature shall be conducted using the methods set forth in ~~subsection (b) below~~ Section 611.611(a).

a)~~1~~) ~~A~~) Analyses performed for the purposes of compliance with this Subpart shall only be conducted by laboratories that have been certified by USEPA or the Agency. To obtain certification to conduct analyses for lead and copper, laboratories must:

1)~~A~~) Analyze performance evaluation samples that include lead and copper provided by USEPA Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory or equivalent samples provided by the Agency; and

2)~~B~~) Achieve quantitative acceptance limits as follows:

A)~~i~~) For lead ~~lead~~: ±30 percent of the actual amount in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.005 mg/L (the PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/L); ~~and~~

B)~~ii~~) For copper ~~copper~~: ±10 percent of the actual amount in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.050 mg/L (the PQL for copper is 0.050 mg/L);

C)~~iii~~) Achieve the method detection limits (MDLs) defined in Section 611.350(a) according to the procedures in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183 and 40 CFR 136, Appendix B: "Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit--Revision 1.11"; and

D)~~iv~~) Be currently certified by USEPA or the Agency to perform analyses to the specifications described in subsection (a)(2) below.

b)~~2~~) The Agency shall, by a SEP issued pursuant to Section 611.110, allow a supplier to use previously collected monitoring data for the purposes of monitoring under this Subpart if the data were collected and analyzed in accordance with the requirements of this Subpart.

c)~~3~~) Reporting lead and copper levels.

1)~~A~~) All lead and copper levels greater than or equal to the

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lead and copper PQL (Pb ≥ 0.005 mg/L and Cu > 0.050 mg/L) must be reported as measured.

2)~~B~~) All lead and copper levels measured less than the PQL and greater than the MDL (0.005 mg/L > Pb > MDL and 0.050 mg/L > Cu > MDL) must be either reported as measured or as one-half the PQL set forth in subsection (a) above (i.e., reported as 0.0025 mg/L for lead or 0.025 mg/L for copper).

3)~~C~~) All lead and copper levels below the lead and copper MDL (MDL ≥ Pb) must be reported as zero.

~~4) Reporting copper levels:~~

~~A) All copper levels greater than or equal to the copper PQL (Cu ≥ 0.05 mg/L) must be reported as measured.~~

~~B) All copper levels measured less than the PQL and greater than the MDL (MDL ≤ Cu ≤ PQL) must be either reported as measured or as one-half the PQL (0.025 mg/L).~~

~~C) All copper levels below the copper MDL (MDL ≥ Cu) must be reported as zero.~~

~~b) Analytical methods:~~

~~1) Lead~~

~~A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:~~

~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 239.2,~~

~~ii) ASTM Methods: Method D3559-85B, or~~

~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 3113;~~

~~B) Inductively coupled plasma, mass spectrometry: ICP-MS Method 200.8; or~~

~~C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: AA Platform Furnace Method 200.9;~~

~~D) For analyzing lead and copper, the technique applicable to total metals must be used and samples cannot be filtered. Samples that contain less than 1 NTU and which are properly preserved (concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2) may be analyzed directly (without) digestion) for total metals; otherwise digestion is required. Turbidity must be measured on the preserved samples just prior to when metal analysis is initiated. When digestion is required, the "total recoverable" technique, as defined in the method, must be used.~~

~~2) Copper~~

~~A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:~~

~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 220.2,~~

~~ii) ASTM Methods: Method D1688-90C, or~~

~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 3113;~~

~~B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration:~~

~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 220.1,~~

~~ii) ASTM Methods: Method D1688-90A, or~~

~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 3111-B;~~

~~C) Inductively coupled plasma:~~

~~i) ICP Method 200.7, Rev. 3.2, or~~

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~~ii) Standard Methods:--Method-3120;~~
~~B) Inductively-coupled---plasma;---mass---spectrometry:--ICP-MS Method-200.8;-or~~
~~B) Atomic-absorption;-platform-furnace--technique:--AA-Platform Furnace-Method-200.9;~~
~~F) Subsection-(b)(1)(B)-above-applies-to-analyses-for-copper;~~
~~3) pH:--Electrometric:~~
~~A) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-150.1-or-150.2;~~
~~B) ASTM-Methods:--Method-D1293-84B;-or~~
~~C) Standard-Methods:--Method-4500-H(+);~~
~~4) Conductivity:--Conductance:~~
~~A) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-120.1;~~
~~B) ASTM-Methods:--Method-D1125-82B;-or~~
~~C) Standard-Methods:--Method-2510;~~
~~5) Calcium:~~
~~A) EDTA-titrimetric:~~
~~i) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-215.2;~~
~~ii) ASTM-Methods:--Method-D511-88A;-or~~
~~iii) Standard-Methods:--Method-3500-Ca-B;~~
~~B) Atomic-absorption;-direct-aspiration:~~
~~i) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-215.1;~~
~~ii) ASTM-Methods:--Method-D511-88B;-or~~
~~iii) Standard-Methods:--Method-3111-B;-or~~
~~C) Inductively-coupled-plasma:~~
~~i) ICP-Method-200.7;-Rev.-3.2;-or~~
~~ii) Standard-Methods:--Method-3120;~~
~~6) Alkalinity:~~
~~A) Titrimetric:~~
~~i) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-310.1;~~
~~ii) ASTM-Methods:--Method-D1067-88B;-or~~
~~iii) Standard-Methods:--Method-2320;-or~~
~~B) Electrometric-titration:--USGS-Methods:--Method-I-1030-85;~~
~~7) Orthophosphate:~~
~~A) Unfiltered;--no--digestion--or--hydrolysis:--USEPA-Inorganic Methods:--Method-365.1;~~
~~B) Colorimetric;----automated;-----ascorbic-----acid:--Standard Methods:--Method-4500-P-F;~~
~~C) Colorimetric;-ascorbic-acid;-two-reagent;~~
~~i) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-365.3;-or~~
~~ii) Standard-Methods:--Method-4500-P-E;~~
~~D) Colorimetric;-ascorbic-acid;-single-reagent:~~
~~i) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-365.2;-or~~
~~ii) ASTM-Methods:--Method-D515-88A;~~
~~E) Colorimetric;--phosphomolybdate;-automated-segmented-flow-or automated---discrete:--USGS---Methods:--Method----I-1601-85; I-2601-85;-or-I-2598-85;~~
~~F) Ion-Chromatography:~~
~~i) Ion-Chromatography-Method-300.0;~~

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~~ii) ASTM-Methods:--Method-D4327-88;-or~~
~~iii) Standard-Methods:--Method-4110;~~
~~8) Silica:~~
~~A) Colorimetric;-molybdate-blue;-automated-segmented-flow;-USGS Methods:--Methods-I-1700-85-or-I-2700-85;~~
~~B) Colorimetric:~~
~~i) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-370.1;-or~~
~~ii) ASTM-Methods:--Method-D859-88;~~
~~C) Molybdosilicate:--Standard-Methods:--Method-4500-Si-D;~~
~~D) Heteropoly-blue:--Standard-Methods:--Method-4500-Si-E;~~
~~E) Automated--method--for--molybdate-reactive-silica:--Standard Methods:--Method-4500-Si-F;-or~~
~~F) Inductively-coupled-plasma:~~
~~i) ICP-Method-200.7;-Rev.-3.2;-or~~
~~ii) Standard-Methods:--Method-3120;~~
~~9) Temperature:--Thermometric:--Standard-Methods:--Method-2550;~~

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.89 (~~1992~~ 1994), as amended at ~~57~~ 59 Fed. Reg. ~~31047--(July-17;-1992)~~ 62470 (December 5, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.360 Reporting

A supplier shall report all of the following information to the Agency in accordance with this Section.

a) Reporting for tap, lead and copper, and water quality parameter monitoring.

1) A supplier shall report the following information for all samples within 10 days of the end of each applicable sampling period specified in Sections 611.356 through 611.358 (i.e., every six-months, annually, every 3 years, or every nine years).

A) the results of all tap samples for lead and copper, including the location of each site and the criteria under Section 611.356(a)(3) through (7) under which the site was selected for the supplier's sampling pool;

B) a certification that each first draw sample collected by the supplier was one-liter in volume and, to the best of the supplier's knowledge, had stood motionless in the service line, or in the interior plumbing of a sampling site, for at least six hours;

C) where residents collected samples, a certification that each tap sample collected by the residents was taken after the supplier informed them of the proper sampling procedures specified in Section 611.356(b)(2);

D) the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations measured from among all lead and copper tap samples collected during

each sampling period (calculated in accordance with Section 611.350(c)(3));

E) with the exception of initial tap sampling conducted pursuant to Section 611.356(d)(1), the supplier shall designate any site that was not sampled during previous sampling periods, and include an explanation of why sampling sites have changed;

F) the results of all tap samples for pH, and where applicable, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, temperature, and orthophosphate or silica collected pursuant to Section 611.357(b) through (e);

G) the results of all samples collected at entry point(s) for applicable water quality parameters pursuant to Section 611.357(b) through (e).

2) By the applicable date in Section 611.356(d)(1) for commencement of monitoring, each CWS supplier that does not complete its targeted sampling pool with CWS tier 1 sampling sites meeting the requirements of Section 611.356(a)(4)(A) shall send a letter to the Agency justifying its selection of CWS tier 2 sampling sites or CWS tier 3 sampling sites pursuant to Section 611.356 (a)(4)(A)(ii), (a)(4)(A)(iii), or (a)(4)(A)(iv).

3) By the applicable date in Section 611.356(d)(1) for commencement of monitoring, each NTNCWS supplier that does not complete its sampling pool with NTNCWS tier 1 sampling sites meeting the requirements of Section 611.356(a)(4)(B) shall send a letter to the Agency justifying its selection of alternative NTNCWS sampling sites pursuant to that Section.

4) By the applicable date in Section 611.356(d)(1) for commencement of monitoring, each supplier with lead service lines that is not able to locate the number of sites served by such lines required by Section 611.356(a)(4)(D) shall send a letter to the Agency demonstrating why it was unable to locate a sufficient number of such sites based upon the information listed in Section 611.356(a)(2).

5) Each supplier that requests that the Agency grant a SEP that reduces the number and frequency of sampling shall provide the information required by Section 611.356(d)(4).

b) Reporting for source water monitoring.

1) A supplier shall report the sampling results for all source water samples collected in accordance with Section 611.358 within 10 days of the end of each source water sampling period (i.e., annually, per compliance period, per compliance cycle) specified in Section 611.358.

2) With the exception of the first round of source water sampling conducted pursuant to Section 611.358(b), a supplier shall specify any site that was not sampled during previous sampling periods, and include an explanation of why the sampling point has changed.

c) Reporting for corrosion control treatment.
By the applicable dates under Section 611.351, a supplier shall report the following information:

1) for a supplier demonstrating that it has already optimized corrosion control, the information required by Section 611.352(b)(2) or (b)(3).

2) for a supplier required to optimize corrosion control, its recommendation regarding optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.352(a).

3) for a supplier required to evaluate the effectiveness of corrosion control treatments pursuant to Section 611.352(c), the information required by Section 611.352(c).

4) for a supplier required to install optimal corrosion control approved by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.352(d), a copy of the Agency permit letter, which acts as certification that the supplier has completed installing the permitted treatment.

d) Reporting for source water treatment. On or before the applicable dates in Section 611.353, a supplier shall provide the following information to the Agency:

1) if required by Section 611.353(b)(1), its recommendation regarding source water treatment; or

2) for suppliers required to install source water treatment pursuant to Section 611.353(b)(2), a copy of the Agency permit letter, which acts as certification that the supplier has completed installing the treatment approved by the Agency within 24 months after the Agency approved the treatment.

e) Reporting for lead service line replacement. A supplier shall report the following information to the Agency to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 611.354:

1) Within 12 months after a supplier exceeds the lead action level in sampling referred to in Section 611.354(a), the supplier shall report each of the following to the Agency in supplier shall report each of the following to the Agency in writing:

A) a demonstration it has conducted a materials evaluation, including the evaluation required by Section 611.356(a),

B) identify the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system, and

C) provide the Agency with the supplier's schedule for annually replacing at least 7 percent of the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system.

2) Within 12 months after a supplier exceeds the lead action level in sampling referred to in Section 611.354(a), and every 12 months thereafter, the supplier shall demonstrate to the Agency in writing that the supplier has either:

A) replaced in the previous 12 months at least 7 percent of the initial number of lead service lines in its distribution system (or any greater number of lines specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.354(f)), or

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B) conducted sampling that demonstrates that the lead concentration in all service line samples from an individual line(s), taken pursuant to Section 611.356(b)(3), is less than or equal to 0.015 mg/L.

C) Where the supplier makes a demonstration under subsection (e)(2)(B) above, the total number of lines that the supplier has replaced, combined with the total number that meet the criteria of Section 611.354(b), shall equal at least 7 percent of the initial number of lead lines identified pursuant to subsection (a) above (or the percentage specified by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.354(f)).

3) The annual letter submitted to the Agency pursuant to subsection (e)(2) above shall contain the following information:

A) the number of lead service lines originally scheduled to be replaced during the previous year of the supplier's replacement schedule;

B) the number and location of each lead service line actually replaced during the previous year of the supplier's replacement schedule; and

C) if measured, the water lead concentration from each lead service line sampled pursuant to Section 611.356(b)(3) and the location of each lead service line sampled, the sampling method used, and the date of sampling.

4) As soon as practicable, but no later than three months after a supplier exceeds the lead action level in the sampling referred to in Section 611.354(a), any supplier seeking to rebut the presumption that it has control over the entire lead service line pursuant to Section 611.354(d) shall submit a letter to the Agency describing the following:

A) the legal authority (e.g., state statutes, municipal ordinances, public service contracts or other applicable legal authority) that limits the supplier's control over the service lines; and

B) the extent of the supplier's control over the service lines. BOARD NOTE: This communication is vital to a supplier seeking to replace less than entire service lines. Under Section 611.354(e)(1), a supplier is presumed to control the entire service line unless it makes an affirmative showing. Under Section 611.354(d)(2)(A), a supplier is affirmatively required to replace all of each service line except as to any particular service line for which the Agency has made an affirmative determination that the supplier does not control in its entirety. Under Sections 611.354(b)(1) and seven percent of the lead service lines within a year of the day of the event that triggered the requirement. Section 39(a) of the Act allows the Agency 90 days to render its decision on any permit request. Therefore, any supplier that desires an Agency determination pursuant to Section 611.354(e)(2)

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must submit the required information within the three month time-frame of this subsection.

f) Reporting for public education program.

1) By December 31st of each calendar year, any supplier that is subject to the public education requirements of Section 611.355 shall submit a letter to the Agency demonstrating materials which meet the following requirements:

A) the content requirements of Section 611.355(a) and (b), and

B) the delivery requirements of Section 611.355(c).

2) The information submitted pursuant to this subsection shall include a list of all the newspapers, radio stations, television stations, facilities and organizations to which the supplier delivered public education materials during the previous year.

3) The supplier shall submit the letter required by this subsection annually for as long as it continues to exceed the lead action level.

g) Reporting of additional monitoring data. Any supplier that collects sampling data in addition to that required by this Subpart shall report the results of that sampling to the Agency ~~on or before~~ within the first ten days following the end of the applicable sampling period(s) specified by Sections 611.356 through 611.358 during which the samples are collected.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.90 (~~1992~~ 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART K: GENERAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.480 Alternative Analytical Techniques

The Agency may approve, by special exception permit, an alternate analytical technique. The Agency shall not approve an alternate analytical technique without the concurrence of~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA. The Agency shall approve an alternate technique if it is substantially equivalent to the prescribed test in both precision and accuracy as it relates to the determination of compliance with any MCL. The use of the alternate analytical technique must not decrease the frequency of monitoring required by this Part.

Board Note: Derived from 40 CFR 141.27 (~~1989~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.490 Certified Laboratories

a) For the purpose of determining compliance with Subparts L through Q, samples will be considered only if they have been analyzed:

1) By a laboratory certified pursuant to Section 4(o) of the Act;

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or,

2) By a laboratory certified by ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA; or,

3) Measurements for turbidity, free chlorine residual, temperature and pH may be performed under the supervision of a certified operator (35 Ill. Adm. Code 603.103).

b) Nothing in this Part shall be construed to preclude the Agency or any duly designated representative of the Agency from taking samples or from using the results from such samples to determine compliance by a supplier of water with the applicable requirements of this Part.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.28 (~~1989~~1994).

c) The CWS supplier shall have required analyses performed either at an agency laboratory or a certified laboratory. The Agency may require that some or all of the required samples be submitted to its laboratories.
BOARD NOTE: This is an additional State requirement.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.500 Consecutive PWSs

When a PWS supplies water to one or more other PWSs, the Agency shall modify the monitoring requirements imposed by this Part to the extent that the interconnection of the PWSs justifies treating them as a single PWS for monitoring purposes. Any modified monitoring must be conducted pursuant to a schedule specified by special exception permit. The Agency shall not approve such modified monitoring without the concurrence of ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.29 (~~1989~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.510 Special Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants

a) Monitoring for Phase I unregulated contaminants.

1) All CWS and NTNCWS suppliers shall begin monitoring for the contaminants listed in subsection (a)(5) no later than the following dates:

A) Less than 3300 persons served: January 1, 1991.

B) 3300 to 10,000 persons served: January 1, 1989.

C) More than 10,000 persons served: January 1, 1988.

2) SWS and mixed system suppliers shall sample at points in the distribution system representative of each water source or at entry points to the distribution system after any application of treatment. The minimum number of samples is one year of quarterly samples per water source.

3) GWS suppliers shall sample at points of entry to the distribution system representative of each well after any application of

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treatment. The minimum number of samples is one sample per entry point to the distribution system.

4) The Agency may issue a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.

5) List of Phase I unregulated chemical contaminants:

Bromobenzene
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform
Bromomethane
Chlorobenzene
Chlorodibromomethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
Cloromethane
o-Chlorotoluene
p-Chlorotoluene
Dibromomethane
m-Dichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichloropropene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane

6) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(f), reserved by ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA. This statement maintians structural consistency with ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA rules.

7) Analyses performed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be conducted using the following ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Organic Methods: Methods ~~502.1, 503.1, 524.1~~ 502.2 or 524.2~~, or 502.2~~ or their equivalent as approved by the Agency, except that analyses for bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, and chloroform may also be performed using U.S. EPA Organic Methods: Method 551, and analyses for 1,2,3-trichloropropane may also be performed using U.S. EPA Organic Methods: Method 504.1, all of which are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.
BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(a) through (m) (~~1992~~1994), as amended at ~~57~~ 59 Fed. Reg. ~~31845 (July 17, 1992)~~ 62469 (Dec. 5, 1994). The Board has adopted no counterpart to ~~40 CFR~~ 40 CFR 141.40(h), which the Board has codified at subsection (c) below; 141.40(i), which pertains to the ability of suppliers to grandfather data up until a date long since expired; 141.41(j), an optional ~~USEPA~~ provision relating to monitoring 15 additional contaminants that ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA does not require for

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state programs; 141.40(k), which pertains to notice to the Agency by smaller suppliers up until a date long since expired in lieu of sampling; 141.40(l), which the Board has adopted at subsection (d) below; and 141.40(m), an optional provision that pertains to composite sampling. Otherwise, the structure of this Section directly corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(a) through (m) (~~1992~~1994)

b) Monitoring for Phase V unregulated contaminants. Monitoring of the unregulated inorganic contaminants listed in subsection (b)(11) below and the unregulated inorganic contaminants listed in subsection (b)(12) below shall be conducted as follows:

1) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall take four consecutive quarterly samples at each sampling point for each contaminant listed in subsection (b)(11) below and report the results to the Agency. Monitoring must be completed by December 31, 1995.

2) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall take one sample at each sampling point for each contaminant listed in subsection (b)(12) below and report the results to the Agency. Monitoring must be completed by December 31, 1995.

3) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that releases it from any of the requirements of subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) above.

4) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 as follows:

A) From any requirement of subsection (b)(1) above based on consideration of the factors set forth at Section 611.110(e), and

B) From any requirement of subsection (b)(2) above if previous analytical results indicate contamination would not occur, provided this data was collected after January 1, 1990.

5) A GWS supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system that is representative of each well after treatment ("sampling point").

6) A SWS or mixed system supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at points in the distribution system that are representative of each source or at each entry point to the system after treatment ("sampling point").

7) If the system draws water from more than one source and sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions (when water representative of all sources is being used).

8) The Agency may issue a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.

9) Suppliers shall take samples at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted a SEP allowing another sampling point because conditions make another sampling point more representative of the water from each source or treatment plant.

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BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(9) above corresponds with duplicate segments of 40 CFR 141.40(n)(5) and (n)(6) (~~1992~~1994), which correspond with subsections (b)(5) and (b)(6) above. The Board has adopted no counterpart to 40 CFR 141.40(n)(9), an optional provision that pertains to composite sampling. Otherwise, the structure of this Section directly corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(n) (~~1992~~1994).

10) Instead of performing the monitoring required by this subsection, a CWS and NTNCWS supplier serving fewer than 150 service connections may send a letter to the Agency stating that the PWS is available for sampling. This letter must be sent to the Agency by January 1, 1994. The supplier shall not send such samples to the Agency, unless requested to do so by the Agency.

11) List of Phase V unregulated organic contaminants with methods required for analysis (all methods are from U.S. EPA Organic Methods unless otherwise noted; all are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102):

Contaminant	~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Organic Methods
Aldicarb	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Aldicarb sulfone	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Aldicarb sulfoxide	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Aldrin	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Butachlor	507, 525.2
Carbaryl	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Dicamba	515.1, 515.2, 555
Dieldrin	505, 508, 525
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Methomyl	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
Metolachlor	507, 508.1, 525.2
Metribuzin	507, 508.1, 525.2
Propachlor	508, 508.1, 525.2

12) List of unregulated inorganic contaminants (all methods indicated are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102):

Contaminant	~~USEPA-----Inorganic~~ Methods

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Sulfate	~~Colorimetric~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Methods 300.0, 375.2; ASTM Method D 4327-91; Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Methods 4110, 4500-SO[4](2-) F, 4500-SO[4](2-) C & 4500-SO[4](2-) D

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(n) (~~1992~~1994), as amended at ~~57~~ 59 Fed. Reg. ~~31846 (July 17, 1992)~~ 62471 (Dec. 5, 1994).

c) Analyses performed pursuant to this Section must be conducted by a laboratory ~~approved~~ certified pursuant to Section 611.646(g).
BOARD NOTE: Subsection (c) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(h) (1994) ~~(1992), as amended at 57 Fed. Reg. 31846 (July 17, 1992)~~.

d) All CWS and NTNCWS suppliers shall repeat the monitoring required by this Section no less frequently than every five years, starting from the dates specified in subsections (a)(1) and (b)(2) above.
BOARD NOTE: Subsection (d) derived from 40 CFR 141.40 (l) (~~1992~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART L: MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.522 Repeat Coliform Monitoring

a) If a routine sample is total coliform-positive, the supplier shall collect a set of repeat samples within 24 hours of being notified of the positive result. A supplier that collects more than one routine sample per month shall collect no fewer than three repeat samples for each total coliform-positive sample found. A supplier that collects one routine sample per month or fewer shall collect no fewer than four repeat samples for each total coliform-positive sample found. The Agency shall extend the 24-hour limit on a case-by-case basis if it determines that the supplier has a logistical problem in collecting the repeat samples within 24 hours that is beyond its control. In the case of an extension, the Agency shall specify how much time the supplier has to collect the repeat samples.

b) The supplier shall collect at least one repeat sample from the sampling tap where the original total coliform-positive sample was taken, and at least one repeat sample at a tap within five service connections upstream and at least one repeat sample at a tap within five service connections downstream of the original sampling site. If

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a total coliform-positive sample is at the end of the distribution system, or one away from the end of the distribution system, the Agency may waive the requirement to collect at least one repeat sample upstream or downstream of the original sampling site.

c) The supplier shall collect all repeat samples on the same day, except that the Agency shall allow a supplier with a single service connection to collect the required set of repeat samples over a four-day period or to collect a larger volume repeat sample(s) in one or more sample containers of any size, as long as the total volume collected is at least 400 ml (300 ml for PWSs that collect more than one routine sample per month).

d) If one or more repeat samples in the set is total coliform-positive, the supplier shall collect an additional set of repeat samples in the manner specified in subsections (a) through (c). The additional samples must be collected within 24 hours of being notified of the positive result, unless the Agency extends the limit as provided in subsection (a). The supplier shall repeat this process until either total coliforms are not detected in one complete set of repeat samples or the supplier determines that the MCL for total coliforms in Section 611.325 has been exceeded and notifies the Agency.

e) If a supplier collecting fewer than five routine samples/month has one or more total coliform-positive samples and the Agency does not invalidate the sample(s) under Section 611.523, the supplier shall collect at least five routine samples during the next month the supplier provides water to the public, unless the Agency determines that the conditions of subsection (e)(1) or (2) are met. This does not apply to the requirement to collect repeat samples in subsections (a) through (d). The supplier does not have to collect the samples if:

1) The Agency performs a site visit before the end of the next month the supplier provides water to the public. Although a sanitary survey need not be performed, the site visit must be sufficiently detailed to allow the Agency to determine whether additional monitoring or any corrective action is needed.

2) The Agency has determined why the sample was total coliform-positive and establishes that the supplier has corrected the problem or will correct the problem before the end of the next month the supplier serves water to the public.

A) The Agency shall document this decision in writing, and make the document available to ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA and the public. The written documentation must describe the specific cause of the total coliform-positive sample and what action the supplier has taken or will take to correct the problem.

B) The Agency cannot waive the requirement to collect five routine samples the next month the supplier provides water to the public solely on the grounds that all repeat samples are total coliform-negative.

C) Under this subsection, a supplier shall still take at least

one routine sample before the end of the next month it serves water to the public and use it to determine compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in Section 611.325, unless the Agency has determined that the supplier has corrected the contamination problem before the supplier took the set of repeat samples required in subsections (a) through (d), and all repeat samples were total coliform-negative.

f) After a supplier collects a routine sample and before it learns the results of the analysis of that sample, if it collects another routine sample(s) from within five adjacent service connections of the initial sample, and the initial sample, after analysis, is found to contain total coliforms, then the supplier may count the subsequent sample(s) as a repeat sample instead of as a routine sample.

g) Results of all routine and repeat samples not invalidated pursuant to Section 611.523 must be included in determining compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in Section 611.325.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.21(b) (~~1991~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. ~~8613~~, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.523 Invalidation of Total Coliform Samples

A total coliform-positive sample invalidated under this Section does not count towards meeting the minimum monitoring requirements.

a) The Agency shall invalidate a total coliform-positive sample only if the conditions of subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) are met.

1) The laboratory establishes that improper sample analysis caused the total coliform-positive result.

2) The Agency, on the basis of the results of repeat samples collected as required by Section 611.522(a) through (d) determines that the total coliform-positive sample resulted from a domestic or other non-distribution system plumbing problem. The Agency cannot invalidate a sample on the basis of repeat sample results unless all repeat sample(s) collected at the same tap as the original total coliform-positive sample are also total coliform-positive, and all repeat samples collected within five service connections of the original tap are total coliform-negative (e.g., Agency cannot invalidate a total coliform-positive sample on the basis of repeat samples if all the repeat samples are total coliform-negative, or if the PWS has only one service connection).

3) The Agency determines that there are substantial grounds to believe that a total coliform-positive result is due to a circumstance or condition which does not reflect water quality in the distribution system. In this case, the supplier shall still collect all repeat samples required under Section 611.522(a) through (d) and use them to determine compliance with the MCL for total coliforms in Section 611.325. To invalidate a total coliform-positive sample under this subsection, the decision with the rationale for the decision must be documented in writing. The Agency shall make this document available to ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA and the public. The written documentation must state the specific cause of the total coliform-positive sample, and what action the supplier has taken, or will take, to correct this problem. The Agency shall not invalidate a total coliform-positive sample solely on the grounds that all repeat samples are total coliform-negative.

b) A laboratory shall invalidate a total coliform sample (unless total coliforms are detected) if the sample produces a turbid culture in the absence of gas production using an analytical method where gas formation is examined (e.g., the Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique), produces a turbid culture in the absence of an acid reaction in the P-A Coliform Test, or exhibits confluent growth or produces colonies too numerous to count with an analytical method using a membrane filter (e.g., Membrane Filter Technique). If a laboratory invalidates a sample because of such interference, the supplier shall collect another sample from the same location as the original sample within 24 hours of being notified of the interference problem, and have it analyzed for the presence of total coliforms. The supplier shall continue to re-sample within 24 hours and have the samples analyzed until it obtains a valid result. The Agency shall waive the 24-hour time limit on a case-by-case basis, if it is not possible to collect the sample within that time.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.21(c) (~~1991~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.526 Analytical Methodology

a) The standard sample volume required for total coliform analysis, regardless of analytical method used, is 100 mL.

b) Suppliers need only determine the presence or absence of total coliforms, a determination of total coliform density is not required.

c) Suppliers shall conduct total coliform analyses in accordance with one of the following analytical methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102 (the time from sample collection to initiation of analysis may not exceed 30 hours):

1) Multiple-Tube Fermentation (MTF) Technique, as set forth in Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Methods 9221 A and B:

A) ~~Standard Methods:--Method 908,-908A and 908B,-except that 10 fermentation tubes--must--be--used,--or~~ Lactose broth, as commercially available, may be used in lieu of lauryl tryptose broth if the supplier conducts at least 25 parallel

tests between this medium and lauryl tryptose broth using the water normally tested and this comparison demonstrates that the false-positive rate for total coliforms, using lactose broth, is less than 10 percent;

B) ~~Microbiological Methods:--Part III, Section B-4.1-4.6.4, pp. 114-118, (Most Probable Number Method), except that 10 fermentation tubes must be used; or~~ If inverted tubes are used to detect gas production, the media should cover these tubes at least one-half to two-thirds after the sample is added; and

C) No requirement exists to run the completed phase on 10 percent of all total coliform-positive confirmed tubes.

2) Membrane Filter (MF) Technique, as set forth in Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Methods 9222 A, B, and C~~:~~.

~~A) Standard Methods:--Method 909, 909A and 909B; or~~

~~B) Microbiological Methods:--Part III, Section--B.2.1-2.6,--pp. 100-112; or~~

3) P-A Coliform Test, as set forth in: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method ~~908, or~~ 9221 D:

A) No requirement exists to run the completed phase on 10 percent of all total coliform-positive confirmed tubes; and

B) Six-times formulation strength may be used if the medium is filter-sterilized rather than autoclaved.

4) ~~MMO-MUG test:--The MMO-MUG test with hepes buffer in lieu of phosphate buffer is an acceptable minor revision:~~ ONPG-MUG test: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9223. (The ONPG-MUG test is also known as the autoanalysis colilert system.)

5) Colisure Test from Millipore Corporation, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. (The Colisure Test must be incubated for 28 hours before examining results. If an examination of the results at 28 hours is not convenient, then results may be examined at any time between 28 hours and 48 hours.)

BOARD NOTE: U.S. EPA included the P-A Coliform and Colisure Tests for testing finished water under the coliform rule, but did not include them for the purposes of the surface water treatment rule, under Section 611.531, for which quantitation of total coliforms is necessary. For these reasons, U.S. EPA included Standard Methods: Method 9221 C for the surface water treatment rule, but did not include it for the purposes of the total coliform rule, under this Section.

d) ~~In lieu of the 10-tube MPP Technique specified in subsection (c)(1), a supplier may use the MPP Technique using either five tubes (20-ml sample portions or a single culture bottle containing the culture medium for the MPP Technique, i.e., lauryl tryptose broth (formulated as described in Standard Methods:--Method 908A, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102) as long as a 100-ml water sample is used in the analysis.~~ This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.21(f)(4),

which U.S. EPA has marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

e) Suppliers shall conduct fecal coliform analysis in accordance with the following procedure:

1) When the MTF Technique or P-A Coliform Test is used to test for total coliforms, shake the lactose-positive presumptive tube or P-A vigorously and transfer the growth with a sterile 3-mm loop or sterile applicator stick into brilliant green lactose bile broth and EC medium, defined below, to determine the presence of total and fecal coliforms, respectively.

2) For ~~Microbiological Methods~~ approved methods~~, referenced above~~, that use a membrane filter, transfer the total coliform-positive culture by one of the following methods: remove the membrane containing the total coliform colonies from the substrate with a sterile forceps and carefully curl and insert the membrane into a tube of EC medium. (The laboratory may first remove a small portion of selected colonies for verification); swab the entire membrane filter surface with a sterile cotton swab and transfer the inoculum to EC medium (do not leave the cotton swab in the EC medium); or inoculate individual total coliform-positive colonies into EC medium. Gently shake the inoculated tubes of EC medium to insure adequate mixing and incubate in a waterbath at 44.5 ±0.2° C for 24 ±2 hours. Gas production of any amount in the inner fermentation tube of the EC medium indicates a positive fecal coliform test.

3) ~~The preparation of~~ EC medium is described in Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method ~~908C~~9221E.

4) Suppliers need only determine the presence or absence of fecal coliforms, a determination of fecal coliform density is not required.

f) Suppliers shall conduct analysis of E. coli in accordance with one of the following analytical methods:

1) EC medium supplemented with 50 ug/L of MUG (final concentration). Ec medium is as described in subsection (e). MUG may be added to EC medium before autoclaving. EC medium supplemented with 50 ug/L MUG is commercially available. At least 10 mL of EC medium supplemented with MUG must be used. The inner inverted fermentation tube may be omitted. The procedure for transferring a total coliform-positive culture to EC medium supplemented with MUG is as in subsection (e) for transferring a total coliform-positive culture to EC medium. Observe fluorescence with an ultraviolet light (366 nm) in the dark after incubating tube at 44.5 ±2° C for 24 ±2 hours; or

2) Nutrient agar supplemented with 100 ug/L MUG (final concentration). Nutrient Agar is described in Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9221 B, at pages 9-47 to 9-48 ~~908C~~. This test is used to determine if a total coliform-positive sample, as determined by the MF technique or any other method in which a

membrane filter is used, contains E. coli. Transfer the membrane filter containing a total coliform colony or colonies to nutrient agar supplemented with 100 ug/L MUG (final concentration). After incubating the agar plate at 35° Celsius for 4 hours, observe the colony or colonies under ultraviolet light (366 nm) in the dark for fluorescence. If fluorescence is visible, E. coli are present.

3) Minimal Medium ONPG-MUG (MMO-MUG) Test, as set forth in Section 611.Appendix D. (The Autoanalysis Colilert System is a MMO-MUG test.) If the MMO-MUG test is total coliform positive after a 24-hour incubation, test the medium for fluorescence with a 366-nm ultraviolet light (preferably with a 6-watt lamp) in the dark. If fluorescence is observed, the sample is E. coli-positive. If fluorescence is questionable (cannot be definitively read) after 24 hours incubation, incubate the culture for an additional four hours (but not to exceed 28 hours total), and again test the medium for fluorescence. The MMO-MUG test with hepes buffer is the only approved formulation for the detection of E. coli.

4) The Colisure Test, from Millipore Corporation, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

g) As an option to the method set forth in subsection (f)(3), a supplier with a total coliform-positive, MUG-negative, MMO-MUG test may further analyze the culture for the presence of E. coli by transferring a 0.1 mL, 28-hour MMO-MUG culture to EC medium + MUG with a pipet. The formulation and incubation conditions of the EC medium + MUG, and observation of the results are described in subsection (f)(1).

h) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.21(f)(8), a central listing of all documents incorporated by reference into the federal microbiological analytical methods. The corresponding Illinois incorporations by reference are located at Section 611.102. This statement maintains structural parity with U.S. EPA regulations.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.21(f) (~~1991~~1994), as amended at ~~56~~ 59 Fed. Reg. ~~6427 January 8, 1991, 57 Fed. Reg. 1052, January 15, 1992, and 57 Fed. Reg. 24747, June 10, 1992~~ 62466 (Dec. 5, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.531 Analytical Requirements

Only the analytical method(s) specified in this Section may be used to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Subpart B. Measurements for pH, temperature, turbidity and RDCs must be conducted under the supervision of a certified operator. Measurements for total coliforms, fecal coliforms and HPC must be conducted by a laboratory certified by the Agency to do such analysis. The following procedures must be performed by the following methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:

a) ~~Fecal coliform concentration: Standard Methods, 16th Edition, Methods 908C, 908B or 909C,~~ A supplier shall:

1) Conduct analysis of pH in accordance with one of the methods listed at Section 611.611; and

2) Conduct analyses to total coliforms, fecal coliforms, heterotrophic bacteria, turbidity, and temperature in accordance with one of the following methods, and by using analytical test procedures contained in U.S. EPA Technical Notes, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:

A) Total Coliforms:

i) Total coliform fermentation technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9221 A, B, and C.
BOARD NOTE: Lactose broth, as commercially available, may be used in lieu of lauryl tryptose broth if the supplier conducts at least 25 parallel tests between this medium and lauryl tryptose broth using the water normally tested and this comparison demonstrates that the false-positive rate for total coliforms, using lactose broth, is less than 10 percent. If inverted tubes are used to detect gas production, the media should cover these tubes at least one-half to two-thirds after the sample is added. No requirement exists to run the completed phase on 10 percent of all total coliform-positive confirmed tubes.

ii) Total coliform membrane filter technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9222 A, B, and C.

iii) ONPG-MUG test (also known as the autoanalysis colilert system): Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9223.
BOARD NOTE: U.S. EPA included the P-A Coliform and Colisure Tests for testing finished water under the coliform rule, under Section 611.526, but did not include them for the purposes of the surface water treatment rule, under this Section, for which quantitation of total coliforms is necessary. For these reasons, U.S. EPA included Standard Methods: Method 9221 C for the surface water treatment rule, but did not include it for the purposes of the total coliform rule, under Section 611.526.

B) Fecal Coliforms:

i) Fecal coliform MPN procedure: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9221 E.
BOARD NOTE: A-1 broth may be held up to three months in a tightly closed screwcap tube at 4° C (39° F).

ii) Fecal Coliforms Membrane Filter Procedure: Standard Methods, 18th ed: Method 9222D.

C) Heterotrophic bacteria: Pour plate method: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9215B.
BOARD NOTE: The time from sample collection to initiation

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of analysis must not exceed 8 hours.

D) Turbidity:

i) Nephelometric method: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2130B.

ii) Nephelometric method: U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 180.1

iii) GLI Method 2.

E) Temperature: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2550.

b) ~~Total coliform concentration: Standard Methods, 16th Edition, Methods 908A, 908B, 908B, 909A or 909B~~ A supplier shall measure residual disinfectant concentrations with one of the following analytical methods from Standard Methods, 18th ed., and by using analytical test procedures contained in U.S. EPA Technical Notes, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:

1) Free chlorine:

A) Amperometric Titration: Method 4500-Cl D.

B) DPD Ferrous Titrimetric: Method 4500-Cl F.

C) DPD Colimetric: Method 4500-Cl G.

D) Syringaldazine (FACTS): Method 4500-Cl H.

2) Total chlorine:

A) Amperometric Titration: Method 4500-Cl D.

B) Amperometric Titration (low level measurement): Method 4500-Cl-E.

C) DPD Ferrous Titrimetric: Method 4500-Cl F.

D) DPD Colimetric: Method 4500-Cl G.

E) Iodometric Electrode: Method 4500-Cl I.

3) Chlorine dioxide:

A) Amperometric Titration: Method 4500-ClO[2] C or E.

B) DPD Method: Method 4500-ClO[2] D.

4) Ozone: Indigo Method: Method 4500-O[3] B.

5) Alternative test methods: The Agency may grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to use alternative chlorine test methods as follows:

A) DPD colorimetric test kits: Residual disinfectant concentrations for free chlorine and combined chlorine may also be measured by using DPD colorimetric test kits.

B) Continuous monitoring for free and total chlorine: Free and total chlorine residuals may be measured continuously by adapting a specified chlorine residual method for use with a continuous monitoring instrument, provided the chemistry, accuracy, and precision remain the same. Instruments used for continuous monitoring must be calibrated with a grab sample measurement at least every five days or as otherwise provided by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: Suppliers may use a five-tube test or a ten-tube test.

~~c) HPC: Standard Methods, 16th Edition, Method 907A.~~

~~d) Turbidity: Standard Methods, 16th Edition, Method 214A.~~

~~e) RDC:~~

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~~1) Free chlorine and combined chlorine (chloramines) must be measured by Standard Methods, 16th Edition, Methods 408C, 408D, 408E or 408F.~~

~~2) Ozone must be measured by the Indigo Method, or automated methods which are calibrated in reference to the results obtained by the indigo method on a regular basis, if approved by the Agency.~~

~~3) Chlorine dioxide must be measured by Standard Methods, 16th Edition, Methods 410B or 410C.~~

~~f) Temperature: Standard Methods, 16th Edition, Method 212.~~

~~g) pH: Standard Methods, 16th Edition, Method 423.~~

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.74(a) (~~1989~~1994), as amended at ~~54~~59 Fed. Reg. ~~27526, June 29, 1989~~ 62470 (Dec. 5, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART M: TURBIDITY MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.560 Turbidity

The requirements in this Section apply to unfiltered PWSs until December 30, 1991, unless the Agency has determined prior to that date that filtration is required. The requirements in this Section apply to filtered PWSs until June 29, 1993. The requirements in this Section apply to unfiltered PWSs that the Agency has determined must install filtration, until June 29, 1993, or until filtration is installed, whichever is later.

a) Suppliers shall take samples at representative entry point(s) to the distribution system at least once per day, for the purposes of making turbidity measurements to determine compliance with Section 611.320.

1) If Public Health determines that a reduced sampling frequency in a non-CWS will not pose a risk to public health, it may reduce the required sampling frequency. The option of reducing the turbidity frequency will be permitted only in those suppliers that practice disinfection and which maintain an active RDC in the distribution system, and in those cases where Public Health has indicated in writing that no unreasonable risk to health existed under the circumstances of this option.

2) The turbidity measurements must be made in accordance with one of the ~~following~~ methods ~~incorporated by reference in Section 611.102~~ set forth in Section 611.531(a).

~~A) By the Nephelometric Method:~~

~~i) Standard Methods: Method 214A; or~~

~~ii) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 180.1.~~

~~B) Calibration of the turbidimeter must be made either by the use of the formazin standard as specified in the cited references, or a styrene divinylbenzene polymer standard (Amco AEPA 1 Polymer).~~

b) If the result of a turbidity analysis indicates that the maximum

allowable limit has been exceeded, the sampling and measurement must be confirmed by resampling as soon as practicable and preferably within one hour. If the repeat sample confirms that the maximum allowable limit has been exceeded, the supplier of water shall report to the Agency within 48 hours. The repeat sample must be the sample used for the purpose of calculating the monthly average. If the monthly average of the daily samples exceeds the maximum allowable limit, or if the average of two samples taken on consecutive days exceeds 5 NTU, the supplier of water shall report to the Agency and notify the public as directed in Subpart T of this Part.

c) Sampling for non-CWSs must begin by June 29, 1991.

d) This Section applies only to suppliers that use water obtained in whole or in part from surface sources.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.22 (~~1992~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART N: INORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.600 Applicability

The following types of suppliers shall conduct monitoring to determine compliance with the old MCLs in Section 611.300 and the revised MCLs in 611.301, as appropriate, in accordance with this Subpart:

a) CWS suppliers.

b) NTNCWS suppliers.

c) Transient non-CWS suppliers to determine compliance with the nitrate and nitrite MCLs.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23 (preamble) (~~1991~~1994).

d) Detection limits. The following are detection limits for purposes of this Subpart:

Contaminant	MCL (mg/L, except asbestos)	Method	Detection Limit (mg/L)
Antimony	0.006	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.003
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)	0.0008
		Inductively-coupled plasma-~~M~~mass ~~M~~Mass spectrometry	0.0004

		Atomic absorption-gaseous hydride technique	0.001
Asbestos	7 MFL	Transmission electron microscopy	0.01 MFL
Barium	2	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.002
		Atomic Absorption-direct aspiration technique	0.1
		Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace	0.002
		Inductively-coupled plasma ~~(using concentration technique in appendix 200.7A to USEPA Inorganic Method 200.7)~~	0.001
Beryllium	0.004	Atomic absorption-furnance technique	0.0002
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stablized temperature)	0.00002
		Inductively-coupled plasma (using a 2x preconcentration step; a lower MDL is possible using 4x preconcentration)	0.0003
		Inductively-coupled plasma-~~M~~mass ~~M~~Mass spectrometry	0.0003
Cadmium	0.005	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.0001
		Inductively-coupled plasma ~~(using concentration technique in appendix 200.7A to USEPA Inorganic Method 200.7)~~	0.001
Chromium	0.1	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.001
		Inductively-coupled plasma	0.007

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		Inductively-coupled plasma ~~(using--concentration-technique in---Appendix---A---to----USEPA Inorganic-Method-200.7)~~	0.001
Cyanide	0.2	Distillation, spectrophotometric (screening method for total cyanides)	0.02
		Automated distillation, spectrophotometric (screening method for total cyanides)	0.005
		Distillation, selective electrode (screening method for total cyanides)	0.05
		Distillation, amenable, spectrophotometric (for free cyanides)	0.02
Mercury	0.002	Manual cold vapor technique	0.0002
		Automated cold vapor technique	0.0002
Nickel	0.1	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.001
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)	0.0006
		Inductively-coupled plasma (using a 2x preconcentration step; a lower MDL is possible using 4x preconcentration)	0.005
		Inductively-coupled plasma-mass **Mass** spectrometry	0.0005
Nitrate (as N)	10	Manual cadmium reduction	0.01
		Automated hydrazine reduction	0.01
		Automated cadmium reduction	0.05
		Ion-selective electrode	1
		Ion chromatography	0.01

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Nitrite (as N)	1	Spectrophotometric	0.01
		Automated cadmium reduction	0.05
		Manual cadmium reduction	0.01
		Ion chromatography	0.004
Selenium	0.05	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.002
		Atomic absorption-gaseous hydride technique	0.002
Thallium	0.002	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.001
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)	0.0007
		Inductively-coupled plasma-mass **Mass** spectrometry	0.0003

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23 preamble and paragraph (a)(4)(i) (~~1991~~1994)~~,--as--amended-at-57-Fed.-Reg.-31838-39-(July-17, 1992)~~.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.601 Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring shall be conducted as follows:

a) Required sampling.
   1) Each supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required by Section 611.610 beginning in the initial compliance period.
   2) Each sampling point must produce samples that are representative of the water from each source after treatment or from each treatment plant, as required by subsection (b) below. The total number of sampling points must be representative of the water delivered to users throughout the PWS.
   3) The supplier shall take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant and the Agency has granted a SEP pursuant to subsection (b)(5) below.

b) Sampling points.
   1) Sampling point for GWSs. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWS supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of

each well after treatment.

2) Sampling points for SWSs and mixed systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a SWS or mixed system supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points:
   A) Each entry point after the application of treatment; or
   B) A point in the distribution system that is representative of each source after treatment.
3) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.
4) Additional sampling points. The Agency shall, by SEP, designate additional sampling points in the distribution system or at the consumer's tap if it determines that such samples are necessary to more accurately determine consumer exposure.
5) Alternative sampling points. The Agency shall, by SEP, approve alternate sampling points if the supplier demonstrates that the points are more representative than the generally required point.

c) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(a)(4), an optional ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA provision relating to compositing of samples that ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA rules.

d) The frequency of monitoring for the following contaminants must be in accordance with the following Sections:
   1) Asbestos: Section 611.602;
   2) Antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, and thallium: Section 611.603;
   3) Nitrate: Section 611.604; and
   4) Nitrite: Section 611.605.

   BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(a) and (c) (~~1991~~1994) ~~and 40 CFR 141.23(c), as amended at 57 Fed. Reg. 31839 (July 17, 1992)~~.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.603 Inorganic Monitoring Frequency

The frequency of monitoring conducted to determine compliance with the revised MCLs in Section 611.301 for antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, and thallium is as follows:

a) Supplier shall take samples at each sampling point, beginning in the initial compliance period, as follows:
   1) For GWSs: at least one sample ~~every three years~~ during each compliance period;
   2) For SWSs and mixed systems: at least one sample each year.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(1) (~~1993~~1994).

b) SEP Application.
   1) The supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP that allows reduction from the monitoring frequencies specified in subsection (a) above pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) below and Section 611.110.
   2) The supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP that relieves it of the requirement for monitoring cyanide pursuant to subsections (d) through (f) below and Section 611.110 if it can demonstrate that its system is not vulnerable due to a lack of any industrial source of cyanide.

   BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(2) and (c)(6) (~~1993~~1994).

c) SEP Procedures. The Agency shall review the request pursuant to the SEP procedures of Section 611.110 based on consideration of the factors in subsection (e) below.
   BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(6) (~~1993~~1994).

d) Standard for SEP reduction in monitoring. The Agency shall grant a SEP that allows a reduction in the monitoring frequency if the supplier demonstrates that all previous analytical results were less than the MCL, provided the supplier meets the following minimum data requirements:
   1) For GWS suppliers: A minimum of three rounds of monitoring.
   2) For SWS and mixed system suppliers: annual monitoring for at least three years.
   3) At least one sample must have been taken since January 1, 1990.
   4) A supplier that uses a new water source is not eligible for a SEP until it completes three rounds of monitoring from the new source.

   BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(4) (~~1993~~1994).

e) Standard for SEP monitoring conditions. As a condition of any SEP, the Agency shall require that the supplier take a minimum of one sample during the term of the SEP. In determining the appropriate reduced monitoring frequency, the Agency shall consider:
   1) Reported concentrations from all previous monitoring;
   2) The degree of variation in reported concentrations; and
   3) Other factors may affect contaminant concentrations, such as changes in groundwater pumping rates, changes in the CWSs configuration, the CWS's operating procedures, or changes in stream flows or characteristics.

   BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(3) and (c)(5) (~~1993~~1994).

f) SEP Conditions and Revision.
   1) A SEP will expire at the end of the compliance cycle for which it was issued.

      BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(3) (~~1993~~1994).

   2) In issuing a SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. A SEP must provide that the Agency will

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review and, where appropriate, revise its determination of the appropriate monitoring frequency when the supplier submits new monitoring data or when other data relevant to the supplier's appropriate monitoring frequency become available.

BOARD NOTE: Drawn from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(6) (~~1993~~1994).

g) A supplier that exceeds the MCL for antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, ~~or~~ selenium, or thallium, as determined in Section 611.609, shall monitor quarterly for that contaminant, beginning in the next quarter after the violation occurred.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(7) (~~1993~~1994).

h) Reduction of quarterly monitoring.

1) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to that specified by subsection (a) above if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

2) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information:

A) For a GWS: two quarterly samples.

B) For an SWS or mixed system: four quarterly samples.

3) In issuing the SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring for any contaminant pursuant to subsection (g) above if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.609 for that contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(c)(8) (~~1993~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.605 Nitrite Monitoring

Each supplier shall monitor to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrite in Section 611.301.

a) All suppliers shall take one sample at each sampling point during the compliance period beginning January 1, 1993 and ending December 31, 1995.

b) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(e)(2), a provision by which ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA refers to state requirements that do not exist in Illinois. This statement maintains structural consistency with ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA rules.

c) Repeat monitoring frequency.

1) Quarterly monitoring.

A) A supplier that has any one sample in which the concentration is equal to or greater than 50 percent of the

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MCL shall initiate quarterly monitoring during the next quarter.

B) A supplier required to begin quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (c)(1)(A) shall continue on a quarterly basis for a minimum of one year following any one sample exceeding the 50 percent of the MCL, after which the supplier may discontinue quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (c)(2).

2) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to reduce its monitoring frequency to annually if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

A) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information: the results from four quarterly samples.

B) In issuing the SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring for nitrite pursuant to subsection (c)(1) if it equals or exceeds 50 percent of the MCL specified by Section 611.301 for nitrite.

d) A supplier that is monitoring annually shall take samples during the quarter(s) which previously resulted in the highest analytical result.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(e) (~~1993~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.606 Confirmation Samples

a) Where the results of sampling for antimony, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, ~~or~~ selenium, or thallium indicate a level in excess of the MCL, the supplier shall collect one additional sample as soon as possible after the supplier receives notification of the analytical result (but no later than two weeks after the initial sample was taken) at the same sampling point.

b) Where nitrate or nitrite sampling results indicate level in excess of the MCL, the supplier shall take a confirmation sample within 24 hours after the supplier's receipt of notification of the analytical results of the first sample.

1) Suppliers unable to comply with the 24-hour sampling requirement must, based on the initial sample, notify the persons served in accordance with Section 611.851.

2) Suppliers exercising this option must take and analyze a confirmation sample within two weeks of notification of the analytical results of the first sample.

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c) Averaging rules are specified in Section 611.609. The Agency shall delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original sample.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(f) (~~1991~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.609 Determining Compliance

Compliance with the MCLs of Sections 611.300 or 611.301 (as appropriate) must be determined based on the analytical result(s) obtained at each sampling point.

a) For suppliers that monitor at a frequency greater than annual, compliance with the MCLs for antimony, asbestos, barium, ceryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, ~~and~~ or thallium is determined by a running annual average at each sampling point.
   1) If the average at any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.
   2) If any one sample would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.
   3) Any sample below the method detection limit must be calculated at zero for the purpose of determining the annual average.
      BOARD NOTE: The "method detection limit" is different from the "detection limit", as set forth in Section 611.600. The "method detection limit" is the level of contaminant that can be determined by a particular method with a 95 percent degree of confidence, as determined by the method outlined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference at Section 611.102.

b) For suppliers that monitor annually or less frequently, compliance with the MCLs for antimoney, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, ~~and~~ or thallium is determined by the level of the contaminant at any sampling point. If a confirmation sample is taken, the determination of compliance will be based on the average of the two samples.

c) Compliance with the MCLs for nitrate and nitrite is determined based on one sample if the levels of these contaminants are below the MCLs. If the levels of nitrate or nitrite exceed the MCLs in the initial sample, Section 611.606 requires confirmation sampling, and compliance is determined based on the average of the initial and confirmation samples.

d) When the portion of the distribution system that is out of compliance is separable from other parts of the distribution system and has no interconnections, the supplier may give the public notice required by Subpart T only to persons served by that portion of the distribution system not in compliance.

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(i) (~~1993~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.611 Inorganic Analysis

Analytical methods are from documents incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. These are mostly referenced by a short name defined by Section 611.102(a). Other abbreviations are defined in Section 611.101.

a) Analysis for ~~antimony, asbestos, beryllium, barium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium pursuant to Sections 611.600 through 611.604~~ the following contaminants must be conducted using the following methods or an alternative approved pursuant to Section 611.480. Criteria for analyzing arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, sodium, and thallium with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical procedures, are contained in U.S. EPA Technical Notes, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. This document also contains approved analytical test methods that remain available for compliance monitoring until July 1, 1996. These methods will not be available for use after July 1, 1996.) ~~For approved analytical techniques for metals and selenium, the technique applicable to total metals must be used. For methods marked with an asterisk (*), the procedure of subsection (f) below must be used for preservation, measurement of turbidity, and digestion.~~
   1) Antimony:
      ~~A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique*:~~
         ~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 204.2, or~~
         ~~ii) Standard Methods: Method 3113;~~
      ~~B) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique*: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 220.9;~~
      ~~C)~~A) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass ~~Mass~~ spectrometry*: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8~~, or~~.
      ~~B)~~B) Atomic absorption, ~~gaseous~~ hydride technique~~, using the digestion technique set forth in the method~~: ASTM Method D3697-~~87~~92.
      C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
      D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.
   2) Arsenic:
      A) Inductively-coupled Plasma:
         i) U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
         ii) Standard Methods (18th ed.): Method 3113 B.
      B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

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C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
D) Atomic Absorption, furnace technique:
i) ASTM Method D2972-93 C, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.
E) Atomic absorption, hydride technique:
i) ASTM Method D2972-93 B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3114 B.

~~2~~3) Asbestos: Transmission electron microscopy: U.S. EPA ~~USEPA~~ Asbestos Methods ~~-~~100.1 and U.S. EPA Asbestos Methods ~~-~~100.2.

~~3~~4) Barium:
~~A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique*:~~
~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 208.2, or~~
~~ii) Standard Methods: Method 3113B;~~
~~B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration technique*:~~
~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 208.1, or~~
~~ii) Standard Methods: Method 3111B; or~~
~~C~~A) Inductively-coupled plasma ~~arc furnace~~*:
i) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.
B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
C) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 D.
D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

~~4~~5) Beryllium:
~~A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique*:~~
~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 210.2,~~
~~ii) ASTM Method D3645 84B, or~~
~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 3113;~~
~~B) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique*: USEPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9;~~
~~C~~A) Inductively-coupled plasma ~~arc furnace~~*:
i) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B. ~~or~~
~~D~~B) Inductively-coupled plasma-~~Mass~~ mass spectrometry*: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:
i) ASTM Method D 3645-93 B, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

~~5~~6) Cadmium:
~~A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique*:~~
~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 213.2, or~~

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~~ii) Standard Methods: Method 3113B; or~~
~~B~~A) Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace*: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods*~~,~~: Method 200.7.
B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

~~6~~7) Chromium:
~~A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique*:~~
~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 218.2, or~~
~~ii) Standard Methods: Method 3113B, or~~
~~B~~A) Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace*:
i) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7~~,~~, or
ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.
B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

~~7~~8) Cyanide:
A) Manual distillation ~~Distillation~~ (Standard Methods 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) C), followed by spectrophotometric, amenable:
~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 335.2,~~
~~ii~~i) ASTM Method D2036-~~89A~~91 B,
~~iii~~ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN ~~B~~C~~,~~ ~~or~~.
~~iv) USGS Methods: Method I-3300-85;~~
B) Manual ~~Automated~~ distillation (Standard Methods 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) C), followed by spectrophotometric, manual:
~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods:~~ ASTM Method ~~335.3~~ D2036-91A, ~~or~~
ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) E~~,~~, or
iii) USGS Methods: Method I-3300-85.
C) Manual distillation ~~Distillation~~ (Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN C), followed by semiautomated spectrophotometric ~~selective electrode~~: U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 335.4.
~~i) ASTM Method D2036-89A, or~~
~~ii) Standard Methods: Method 4500-CN(-) F, or~~
D) ~~Distillation, amenable, spectrophotometric~~ Selective electrode: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) F.
~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 335.1,~~
~~ii) ASTM Method D2036-89B, or~~

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~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 4500-CN-G.~~

9) Fluoride:

A) Ion Chromatography:

i) U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,

ii) ASTM Method D4327-91, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110 B.

B) Manual distillation, colorimetric SPADNS: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-F(-) B and D.

C) Manual electrode:

i) ASTM Method D1179-93B, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-F(-) C.

D) Automated electrode: Technicon Methods: Method 380-75WE.

E) Automated alizarin:

i) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-F(-) E, or

ii) Technicon Methods: Method 129-71W.

~~8~~10) Mercury:

A) Manual cold vapor technique~~, using the digestion technique set forth in the method~~:

i) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA ~~Inorganic~~ Environmental Metals Methods: Method 245.1,

ii) ASTM Method D3223-~~86~~91, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3112 B~~, or~~.

B) Automated cold vapor technique~~, using the digestion technique set forth in the method~~: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods: Method 245.2.

C) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

~~9~~11) Nickel:

~~A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique*:~~

~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 249.2, or~~

~~ii) Standard Methods: Method 3113;~~

~~B) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique*: USEPA Environmental Methods: Method 200.9;~~

~~C) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration technique*:~~

~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 249.1, or~~

~~ii) Standard Methods: Method 3111B;~~

~~B~~A) Inductively-coupled plasma*:

i) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B~~, or~~.

~~E~~B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass ~~Mass~~ spectrometry*: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9;

D) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 B;

E) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods,

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18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

~~10~~12) Nitrate:

~~A) Manual cadmium reduction:~~

~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 353.3~~

~~ii) ASTM D3867-90, or~~

~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 4500-NO(3)-E;~~

~~B) Automated hydrazine reduction: USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 353.1;~~

~~C) Automated cadmium reduction:~~

~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 353.2~~

~~ii) ASTM D3867-90, or~~

~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 4500-NO(3)F;~~

~~B) Ion selective electrode: WWG/5000, available from Orion Research; or~~

~~B~~A) Ion chromatography:

i) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA ~~Ion Chromatography~~ Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0, ~~or~~

ii) ASTM Method D4327-91,

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110 B, or

~~iii~~iv) Waters Test Method B-1011, available from Millipore Corporation.

B) Automated cadmium reduction:

i) U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 353.2,

ii) ASTM Method D3867-90 A, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) F.

C) Ion selective electrode:

i) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) D, or

ii) Technical Bulletin 601.

D) Manual cadmium reduction:

i) ASTM Method D3867-90 B, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 45-NO[3](-) E.

~~11~~13) Nitrite:

~~A) Spectrophotometric: USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 354.1;~~

~~B) Automated cadmium reduction:~~

~~i) USPEA Inorganic Methods: Method 353.2~~

~~ii) ASTM D3867-90, or~~

~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 4500-NO(3)F;~~

~~C) Manual cadmium reduction:~~

~~i) USEPA Inorganic Methods: Method 353.3~~

~~ii) ASTM D3867-90, or~~

~~iii) Standard Methods: Method 4500-NO(3)E;~~

~~B~~A) Ion chromatography:

i) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA ~~Ion Chromatography~~ Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0, ~~or~~

ii) ASTM Method D4327-91,

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110 B, or

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~~ii)~~iv) Waters Test Method Method B-1011, available from Millipore Corporation.

B) Automated cadmium reduction:

i) U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 353.2,

ii) ASTM Method D3867-90 A, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) F.

C) Manual cadmium reduction:

i) ASTM Method D3867-90 B, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) E.

D) Spectrophotometric: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[2](-) B.

~~12)~~14) Selenium:

A) Atomic absorption, ~~gaseous~~ hydride~~,--using--the-digestion technique-set-forth-in-the-method~~:

~~i)~~ ASTM Method D3859-~~84~~93 A, or

~~ii)~~ Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3114 B~~,--or~~.

B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

~~B)~~D) Atomic absorption, ~~graphite~~ furnace technique~~*,-additng-2mb of-30%--hydrogen--peroxide--(H[2]0[2])--and--an--appropriate concentration-of-nickel-nitrate-hexahydrate-(NiN0[2].6H[2]0) to-the-samples-as-a-matrix-modifier~~:

~~i)~~ ~~USEPA-Inorganic-Methods*:--Method-270.2,~~

~~ii)~~i) ASTM Method D3859-~~84~~93 B, or

~~iii)~~ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

~~13)~~15) Thallium:

~~A) Atomic--absorption,--furnace--technique,-using-the-digestion technique-set-forth-in-the-method*:~~

~~i)~~ ~~USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-279.2,-or~~

~~ii)~~ ~~Standard-Methods:--Method-3113,~~

~~B) Atomic-absorption--platform--furnace--technique,--using--the digestion---technique---set---forth--in--the--method:--USEPA Environmental-Metals-Methods*:--Method-200.9,-or~~

~~C)~~A) Inductively-coupled plasma-~~Mass~~mass spectrometry: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

~~BOARD--NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(k)(1)-(1992)-and-40 CFR-141.23-(k)(4),-as-added-at-57-Fed.-Reg.--31039-40--(July 17,-1992).---In-promulgating-the-Phase-V-rules,-USEPA-creates a--new--table--of--analytical-methods-at-40-CFR-141.23(k)(4) that-would--duplicate--the--methods--set--forth--at--40--CFR 141.23(k)(1)--except--that-USEPA-updated-and-revised-several of-the-methods.---The-Board--has--combined--the--two--federal tables,--using--the--version-of-each-method-set-forth-in-the Phase-V-rules-where-the-methods-set-forth-conflict.~~

B) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

16) Lead:

A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:

i) ASTM Method D3559-90 D, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

17) Copper:

A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:

i) ASTM Method D1688-90 C, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration:

i) ASTM Method D1688-90 A, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 B.

C) Inductively-coupled plasma:

i) U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.

D) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

E) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

18) pH:

A) Electrometric:

i) U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods: Method 150.1,

ii) ASTM Method D1293-84, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-H(+) B.

B) U.S. EPA inorganic Methods: Method 150.2.

19) Conductivity: Conductance:

A) ASTM Method D1125-91 A, or

B) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2510 B.

20) Calcium:

A) EDTA titrimetric:

i) ASTM Method, D511-93 A, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3500-Ca D.

B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration:

i) ASTM Method D511-93 B, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 B.

C) Inductively-coupled plasma:

i) U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.

21) Alkalinity:

A) Titrimetric:

i) ASTM Method D1067-92 B, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2320 B.

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B) Electrometric titration: USGS Methods: Method I-1030-85.

22) Orthophosphate (unfiltered, without digestion or hydrolysis):

A) Automated colorimetric, ascorbic acid:

i) U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 365.1, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-P F.

B) Single reagent colorimetric, ascorbic acid:

i) ASTM Method D515-88 A, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-P E.

C) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate: USGS Methods: Method I-1601-85.

D) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate, automated-segmented flow: USGS Methods: Method I-2601-90.

E) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate, automated discete: USGS Methods: Method I-2598-85.

F) Ion Chromatography:

i) U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,

ii) ASTM Method D4327-91, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110.

23) Silica:

A) Colorimetric, molybdate blue: USGS Methods: Method I-1700-85.

B) Colorimetric, molybdate blue, automated-segmented flow: USGS Methods: Method I-2700-85.

C) Colorimetric: ASTM Method D859-88.

D) Molybdosilicate: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-Si D.

E) Heteropoly blue: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-Si E.

F) Automated method for molybdate-reactive silica: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-Si F.

G) Inductively-coupled plasma:

i) U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.

24) Temperature: thermometric: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2550 B.

25) Sodium:

A) Inductively-coupled plasma: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7.

B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 B.

~~b) Arsenic.--Analyses--for--arsenic--must--be-conducted-using-one-of-the following-methods:~~

~~1) Atomic---absorption,----furnace----technique:--USEPA----Inorganic Methods:--Method-206.2;~~

~~2) Atomic-absorption,-gaseous-hydride:~~

~~A) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-206.3;~~

~~B) ASTM-D2972-88B;~~

~~C) Standard-Methods:--~~

~~i) Method-307A-(referencing-Methods-303E-and-304);-or~~

~~ii) Method-307B~~

~~D) USGS-Methods:--I-1062-85;~~

~~3) Spectrophotometric,-silver-diethyldithiocarbamate:~~

~~A) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-206.4;~~

~~B) ASTM-D-2972-88A;-or~~

~~C) Standard-Methods:--Method-307B;-or~~

~~4) Inductively-coupled---plasma---arc---furnace;--Method--200.7;--as supplemented-by-appendix-200.7A:~~

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(k)(2)-(1992).~~

~~c) Fluoride:--Analyses-for-fluoride-must-be-conducted-using--one--of--the following-methods:~~

~~1) Colorimetric-SPADNS,-with-distillation:~~

~~A) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-340.1;~~

~~B) ASTM-D1179-72A;-or~~

~~C) Standard-Methods:--Methods-413A-and-413C;~~

~~BOARD-NOTE:--40-CFR-141.23(k)(3)-cites-methods-"43-A-and-C",-an--obvious--error-that-the-Board-has-corrected-to-"413A-and 413C".~~

~~2) Potentiometric,-ion-selective-electrode:~~

~~A) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-340.2;~~

~~B) ASTM-D1179-72B;-or~~

~~C) Standard-Methods:--Method-413B;~~

~~3) Automated-Alizarin-fluoride-blue,-with-distillation-(complexone):~~

~~A) USEPA-Inorganic-Methods:--Method-340.3;~~

~~B) Standard-Methods:--Method-413E;-or~~

~~C) Technicon-Methods:--Method-129-71W;-or~~

~~4) Automated-ion--selective--electrode:--Technicon--Methods,--Method 380-75WE;~~

~~BOARD-NOTE:--Derived-from-40-CFR-141.23(k)(3)-(1992).~~

~~d)~~b) Sample collection for antimony, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium pursuant to Sections 611.600 through 611.604 must be conducted using the following sample preservation, container and maximum holding time procedures:

1) Antimony:

A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping restrictions, the sample may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.

B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

2) Asbestos:
A) Preservative: Cool to 4° C.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).

3) Barium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping restrictions, the sample may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

4) Beryllium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping restrictions, the sample may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

5) Cadmium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping restrictions, the sample may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

6) Chromium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping

restrictions, the samples may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

7) Cyanide:
A) Preservative: Cool to 4°C. Add sodium hydroxide to pH > 12. See the analytical methods for information on sample preservation.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 14 days.

8) Fluoride:
A) Preservative: None.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 1 month.

9) Mercury:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping restrictions, the sample may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 28 days.

10) Nickel:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping restrictions, the sample may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

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11) Nitrate, chlorinated:
A) Preservative: Cool to 4° C.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 28 days.
12) Nitrate, non-chlorinated:
A) Preservative: Concentrated sulfuric acid to pH less than 2.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 14 days.
13) Nitrite:
A) Preservative: Cool to 4° C
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 48 hours.
14) Selenium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping restrictions, the sample may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.
15) Thallium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If nitric acid cannot be used because of shipping restrictions, the sample may initially be preserved by icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory. Upon receipt in the laboratory, the sample must be acidified with concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. At the time of sample analysis, the sample container must be thoroughly rinsed with 1:1 nitric acid; washings must be added to the sample.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.
~~BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(k)(4) (1992) as amended and renumbered to 40 CFR 141.23(k)(5) at 57 Fed. Reg. 31840 (July 17, 1992).~~

~~e)~~c) Analyses under this Subpart must be conducted by laboratories that received approval from ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA or the Agency. Laboratories may conduct sample analyses for antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel, and thallium under provisional certification granted by the Agency until

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January 1, 1996. The Agency shall certify laboratories to conduct analyses for antimony, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium if the laboratory:
1) Analyzes performance evaluation samples, provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c), that include those substances at levels not in excess of levels expected in drinking water; and
2) Achieves quantitative results on the analyses within the following acceptance limits:
A) Antimony: ± 30% at greater than or equal to 0.006 mg/L.
BOARD NOTE: 40 CFR 141.23(k)(63) (1994), as renumbered ~~from paragraph (k)(5) and amended at 40 CFR 31840 (July 17, 1992)~~, actually lists "6#30" as the acceptance limit for antimony. The Board corrected this to "± 30%" based on the discussion at 57 Fed. Reg. 31801.
B) Asbestos: 2 standard deviations based on study statistics.
C) Barium: ± 15% at greater than or equal to 0.15 mg/L.
D) Beryllium: ± 15% at greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/L.
E) Cadmium: ± 20% at greater than or equal to 0.002 mg/L.
F) Chromium: ± 15% at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/L.
G) Cyanide: ± 25% at greater than or equal to 0.1 mg/l.
H) Fluoride: ± 10% at 1 to 10 mg/L.
I) Mercury: ± 30% at greater than or equal to 0.0005 mg/L.
J) Nickel: ± 15% at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/L.
K) Nitrate: ± 10% at greater than or equal to 0.4 mg/L.
L) Nitrite: ± 15% at greater than or equal to 0.4 mg/L.
M) Selenium: ± 20% at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/L.
N) Thallium: ± 30% at greater than or equal to 0.002 mg/L.
BOARD NOTE: ~~Derived~~Subsection (e) is derived from the table to 40 CFR 141.23(k)(52) (~~1992~~1994), as ~~amended and~~ renumbered ~~to 40 CFR 141.23 (k)(6)~~ at ~~57~~59 Fed. Reg. ~~31840 41~~ 62466 (~~July 17, 1992~~Dec. 5, 1994), and the discussion at 57 Fed. Reg. 31809 July 17, 1992). Section 611.609 is derived from 40 CFR 141.23(k) (1994), as amended at 59 Fed. Reg. 62466 (Dec. 5, 1994).

~~f) Sample preservation, turbidity measurement, and digestion. For all analytical methods marked with an asterisk (*) in subsection (a) above, the following must be done:~~
~~1) The samples must be preserved with concentrated nitric acid (pH < 2);~~
~~2) Turbidity must be measured on the preserved samples immediately prior to analysis; and~~
~~3) The sample must be analyzed as follows:~~
~~A) Directly for total metals if the turbidity is less than 1 NTU, or~~
~~B) After digestion, using the total recoverable technique as defined in the applicable method, if the turbidity is 1 NTU~~

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~~or greater.~~
~~BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(k)(4), footnote 6, as added at 57 Fed. Reg. 31840 (July 17, 1992).~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. ~~8619~~ JUN 20 1995, effective)

Section 611.612 Monitoring Requirements for Old Inorganic MCLs

a) Analyses for the purpose of determining compliance with the old inorganic MCLs of Section 611.300 are required as follows:
   1) Analyses for all CWSs utilizing surface water sources must be repeated at yearly intervals.
   2) Analyses for all CWSs utilizing only groundwater sources must be repeated at three-year intervals.
   3) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(1)(3) (~~1993~~1994), which requires monitoring for the repealed old MCL for nitrate at a frequency specified by the state. The Board has followed the U.S. EPA lead and repealed that old MCL. This statement maintains structural consistency with U.S. EPA rules.
   4) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(1)(4) (~~1993~~1994), which authorizes the state to determine compliance and initiate enforcement action. This authority exists through the authorization of the Act, not through federal rules. This statement maintains structural consistency with U.S. EPA rules.

b) If the result of an analyses made under subsection (a) above indicates that the level of any contaminant listed in Section 611.300 exceeds the old MCL, the supplier shall report to the Agency within 7 days and initiate three additional analyses at the same sampling point within one month.

c) When the average of four analyses made pursuant to subsection (b) above, rounded to the same number of significant figures as the old MCL for the substance in question, exceeds the old MCL, the supplier shall notify the Agency and give notice to the public pursuant to Subpart T of this Part. Monitoring after public notification must be at a frequency designated by the Agency by a SEP granted pursuant to Section 611.110 and must continue until the old MCL has not been exceeded in two successive samples or until a different monitoring schedule becomes effective as a condition to a variance, an adjusted standard, a site specific rule, an enforcement action, or another SEP granted pursuant to Section 611.110.

d) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(o) (~~1993~~1994), which pertains to monitoring for the repealed old MCL for nitrate. The Board has followed the U.S. EPA action and repealed that old MCL. This statement maintains structural consistency with U.S. EPA rules.

e) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(p) (~~1993~~1994), which pertains to the use of existing data up until a date long since expired. The Board did not adopt the original provision in R88-26.

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This statement maintains structural consistency with U.S. EPA rules.

f) Except for arsenic, for which analyses must be made in accordance with Section 611.611, analyses ~~Analyses~~ conducted to determine compliance with the old MCLs of Section 611.300 must be made in accordance with the following methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.
   ~~1) Arsenic:~~
      ~~A) ASTM:~~
         ~~i) Method D2972-88A, or~~
         ~~ii) Method D2972-88B;~~
      ~~B) Standard Methods:~~
         ~~i) Method 307A, or~~
         ~~ii) Method 307B;~~
      ~~C) USGS Methods, Method I-1062-85;~~
      ~~D) U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods:~~
         ~~i) Method 206.2, or~~
         ~~ii) Method 206.3, or~~
      ~~E) ICP Method 200.7, as supplemented by Appendix 200.7A;~~
   2) Fluoride: The methods specified in Section 611.611(c) shall apply for the purposes of this Section.
   ~~3) Cyanide, until the cyanide MCL of Section 611.300 is no longer effective:~~
      ~~A) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN-B, E, F, or G;~~
      ~~B) U.S. EPA Inorganic Methods: Methods 335.1, 335.2, or 335.3; or~~
      ~~C) ASTM Methods D2036-89A or B.~~
   4) Iron:
      A) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: ~~Method 303A;~~
         i) Method 3111 B, or
         ii) Method 3113 B, or
         iii) Method 3120 B.
      B) U.S. EPA Environmental Metals ~~Inorganic~~ Methods:
         i) Method ~~236.1~~ 200.7, or
         ii) Method ~~236.2~~ 200.9.~~, or~~
      ~~C) ICP Method 200.7, as supplemented by Appendix 200.7A;~~
   5) Manganese:
      ~~A) ASTM: Method D858-84;~~
      BA) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: ~~Method 303A;~~
         i) Method 3111 B,
         ii) Method 3113 B, or
         iii) Method 3120 B.
      CB) U.S. EPA ~~Inorganic~~ Environmental Metals Methods:
         i) Method ~~243.1, or~~ 200.7,
         ii) Method ~~243.2~~ 200.8,~~ or~~
         iii) Method 200.9.
      ~~D) ICP Method 200.7, as supplemented by Appendix 200.7A;~~
   6) Zinc:
      A) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: ~~Method 303A, or~~
         i) Method 3111 B, or

ii) Method 3120 B.

B) U.S. EPA ~~Inorganic~~ Environmental Metals Methods:

i) Method ~~289.1~~ 200.7, or

ii) Method ~~289.2~~ 200.8.

BOARD NOTE: The provisions of subsections (a) through (f)~~(3)~~ above derived from 40 CFR 141.23(1) through (q~~p~~) (~~1993~~1994), as amended at 59 Fed. Reg. 62466 (Dec. 5, 1994). ~~The Board has deleted several analytical methods codified by~~ U.S. EPA ~~at~~ removed and reserved 40 CFR 141.23(q) (formerly 40 CFR 141.23(f)) ~~because the MCLs of 40 CFR 141.11 expired for those contaminants on July 30 and November 30, 1992~~ at 59 Fed. Reg. 62466 (Dec. 5, 1994. Subsection (f)(2) above relates to a contaminant for which U.S. EPA specifies an MCL, but for which it repealed the analytical method. Subsections (f)(~~4~~2) through (f)(~~6~~4) above relate exclusively to additional state requirements. The Board retained subsections (f)(1), (f)(3), and (f)(4) to set forth methods for the inorganic contaminants for which there is a state-only MCL. The methods specified are those set forth in 40 CFR 143.4(b), as amended at 59 Fed. Reg. 62471 (Dec. 5, 1994), for secondary MCLs. The predecessor to subsections (a) through (e) above were formerly codified as Section 611.601. The predecessor to subsection (f) above was formerly codified as Section 611.606.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.630 Special Monitoring for Sodium

a) CWS suppliers shall collect and analyze one sample per plant at the entry point of the distribution system for the determination of sodium concentration levels; samples must be collected and analyzed annually for CESs utilizing surface water sources in whole or in part, and at least every three years for CESs utilizing solely groundwater sources. The minimum number of samples required to be taken by the supplier is based on the number of treatment plants used by the supplier, except that multiple wells drawing raw water from a single aquifier may, with the Agency approval, be considered one treatment plant for determining the minimum number of samples. The Agency shall require the supplier to collect and analyze water samples for sodium more frequently in locations where the sodium content is variable.

b) The CWS supplier shall report to the Agency the results of the analyses for sodium within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received or within the

first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as specified by SEP, whichever of these if first. If more than annual sampling is required the supplier shall report the average sodium concentration within 10 days of the month following the month in which the analytical results of the last sample used for the annual average was received.

c) The CWS supplier shall notify the Agency and appropriate local public health officials of the sodium levels by written notice by direct mail within three months. A copy of each notice required to be provided by this subsection must be sent to the Agency within 10 days of its issuance.

d) Analyses for sodium must be ~~performed by the following methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:~~conducted as directed in Section 611.611(a).

~~1) Standard Methods, Methods 320 and 320A, flame photometric method;~~

~~2) USEPA Inorganic Methods:~~

~~A) Method 273.1, Atomic Absorption Direct Aspiration; or~~

~~B) Method 273.2, Atomic Absorption Graphite Furnace; or~~

~~3) ASTM Method D1428 64.~~

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.42 (~~1992~~1994), as amended at 59 Fed. Reg. 62470 (Dec. 5, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART O: ORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.641 Old MCLs

a) An analysis of substances for the purpose of determining compliance with the old MCLs of Section 611.310 must be made as follows:

1) The Agency shall, by SEP, require CWS suppliers utilizing surface water sources to collect samples during the period of the year when contamination by pesticides is most likely to occur. The Agency shall require the supplier to repeat these analyses at least annually.

~~BOARD NOTE: This applies also to additional State requirements.~~

2) The Agency shall, by SEP, require CWS suppliers utilizing only groundwater sources to collect samples at least once every three years.

~~BOARD NOTE: This applies also to additional State requirements.~~

b) If the result of an analysis made pursuant to subsection (a) indicates that the level of any contaminant exceeds its old MCL, the CWS supplier shall report to the Agency within 7 days and initiate three additional analyses within one month.

c) When the average of four analyses made pursuant to subsection (a), rounded to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the substance in question, exceeds the old MCL, the CWS supplier shall

report to the Agency and give notice to the public pursuant to Subpart T. Monitoring after public notification must be at a frequency designated by the Agency and must continue until the MCL has not been exceeded in two successive samples or until a monitoring schedule as a condition to a variance, adjusted standard or enforcement action becomes effective.

d) Analysis made to determine compliance with the old MCLs of Section 611.310 must be made in accordance with the appropriate methods specified in Section 611.648(1).
BOARD NOTE: This provision now applies only to state-only MCLs. It was formerly ~~Derived~~derived from 40 CFR 141.24(a) through (~~d~~e) ~~(1991)~~, which U.S. EPA removed and reserved at 59 Fed. Reg. 34323 (July 1, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.645 Analytical Methods for ~~Old MCLs~~ Organic Chemical Contaminants

~~Analysis made to determine compliance with the old MCLs of Section 611.310 must be made in accordance with the appropriate methods specified in Section 611.648(1).~~ Analysis for the Section 611.311(a) VOCs under Section 611.646, the organic MCLs under Section 611.641 shall be conducted using the methods listed in this Section or by equivalent methods as approved by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.480. All methods are from U.S. EPA Organic Methods unless otherwise indicated.

Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminants (VOCs):

Contaminent	Analytical Methods
Benzene	502.2, 524.2
Carbon tetrachloride	502.2, 524.2, 551
Chlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2
1,2-Dichloroethane	502.2, 524.2
cis-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2
trans-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2
Dichloromethane	502.2, 524.2

1,2-Dichloropropane	502.2, 524.2
Ethylbenzene	502.2, 524.2
Styrene	502.2, 524.2
Tetrachloroethylene	502.2, 524.2, 551
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	502.2, 524.2, 551
Trichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2, 551
Toluene	502.2, 524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	502.2, 524.2
Vinyl chloride	502.2, 524.2
Xylenes (total)	502.2, 524.2

Synthetic Organic Chemical Contaminants (SOCs):

Contaminant	Analytical Methods
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibensodioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD or dioxin)	Dioxin and Furan Method 1613
2,4-D	515.1, 515.2, 555
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	515.1, 515.2, 555
Alachlor	505*, 507, 508.1, 525.2
Atrazine	505*, 507, 508.1, 525.2
Benzo(a)pyrene	525.2, 550, 550.1
Carbofuran	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610

Chlordane	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Dalapon	515.1, 552.1
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	506, 525.2
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	506, 525.2
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	504.1, 551
Dinoseb	515.1, 515.2, 555
Diquat	549.1
Endothall	548.1
Endrin	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	504.1, 551
Glyphosate	547, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6651
Heptachlor	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Heptachlor Epoxide	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Hexachlorobenzene	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Lindane	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Methoxychlor	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
Oxamyl	531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
PCBs (measured for compliance purposes as decchlorobiphenyl)	508A
PCBs (qualitatively identified as Araclors)	505, 508
Pentachlorophenol	515.1, 515.2, 525.2, 555
Picloram	515.1, 515.2, 555
Simazine	505*, 507, 508.1, 525.2
Toxaphene	505, 508, 525.2

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs):

Contaminant	Analytical Methods
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	502.2, 524.2, 551

State-Only MCLs (for which a method is not listed above):

Contaminant	AnalyticalMethods
Aldrin	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
DDT	505, 508
Dieldrin	505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

* denotes that for the particular contaminant, a nitrogen-phosphorus detector should be substituted for the electron capture detector in method 505 (or another approved method should be used) to determine alaclor, atrazine, and simazine if lower detection limits are required.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24 (~~1991~~1994) as added at 59 Fed. Reg. 62469 (Dec. 5, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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Section 611.646 Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V Volatile Organic Contaminants

Monitoring of the Phase I VOCs and Phase II VOCs for the purpose of determining compliance with the MCL must be conducted as follows:

a) Definitions. As used in this Section:

"Detect" and "detection" means that the contaminant of interest is present at a level greater than or equal to the "detection limit".

"Detection limit" means 0.0005 mg/L.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7), (f)(11), (f)(14)(i), and (f)(20) (~~1993~~1994). This is a "trigger level" for Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs inasmuch as it prompts further action. The use of the term "detect" in this section is not intended to include any analytical capability of quantifying lower levels of any contaminant, or the "method detection limit". Note, however that certain language at the end of federal paragraph (f)(20) is capable of meaning that the "method detection limit" is used to derive the "detection limit". The Board has chosen to disregard that language at the end of paragraph (f)(20) in favor of the more direct language of paragraphs (f)(7) and (f)(11).

"Method detection limit", as used in subsections (q) and (t) below means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 136, Appendix B (~~1993~~1994). The method detection limit is determined by the procedure set forth in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B. See subsection (t) below.

b) Required sampling. Each supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required in subsection (u) below.

c) Sampling points.

1) Sampling points for GWSs. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWS supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.

2) Sampling points for SWSs and mixed systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a SWS or mixed system supplier shall sample from each of the following points:

A) Each entry point after treatment; or

B) Points in the distribution system that are representative of each source.

3) The supplier shall take each sample at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted a SEP that designates another location as more representative of each source, treatment plant, or within the distribution system.

4) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (b) and (c) above derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(1) through (f)(3) (~~1993~~1994).

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d) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall take four consecutive quarterly samples for each of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, and Phase II VOCs during each compliance period, beginning in the compliance period starting in the initial compliance period.

e) Reduction to annual monitoring frequency. If the initial monitoring for the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs as allowed in subsection (r)(1) below has been completed by December 31, 1992, and the supplier did not detect any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs, then the supplier shall take one sample annually beginning in the initial compliance period.

f) GWS reduction to triennial monitoring frequency. After a minimum of three years of annual sampling, GWS suppliers that have not previously detected any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs shall take one sample during each three-year compliance period.

g) A CWS or NTNCWS supplier that has completed the initial round of monitoring required by subsection (d) above and which did not detect any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that releases it from the requirements of subsection (e) or (f) above. A supplier that serves fewer than 3300 service connections may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that releases it from the requirements of subsection (d) above as to 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7) and (f)(10) (~~1993~~1994), and the discussion at 57 Fed. Reg. 31825 (July 17, 1992). Provisions concerning the term of the waiver appear below in subsections (i) and (j) below. The definition of "detect", parenthetically added to the federal counterpart paragraph is in subsection (a) above.

h) Vulnerability Assessment. The Agency shall consider the factors of Section 611.110(e) in granting a SEP from the requirements of subsections (d), (e), or (f) above sought pursuant to subsection (g) above.

i) A SEP issued to a GWS pursuant to subsection (g) above is for a maximum of six years, except that a SEP as to the subsection (d) above monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene shall apply only to the initial round of monitoring. As a condition of a SEP, except as to a SEP from the initial round of subsection (d) above monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, the supplier shall, within 30 months after the

beginning of the period for which the waiver was issued, reconfirm its vulnerability assessment required by subsection (h) above and submitted pursuant to subsection (g) above, by taking one sample at each sampling point and reapplying for a SEP pursuant to subsection (g) above. Based on this application, the Agency shall either:

1) If it determines that the PWS meets the standard of Section 611.610(e), issue a SEP that reconfirms the prior SEP for the remaining three-year compliance period of the six-year maximum term; or,

2) Issue a new SEP requiring the supplier to sample annually.
BOARD NOTE: This provision does not apply to SWSs and mixed systems.

j) Special considerations for SEPs for SWS and mixed systems.

1) The Agency must determine that a SWS is not vulnerable before issuing a SEP pursuant to a SWS supplier. A SEP issued to a SWS or mixed system supplier pursuant to subsection (g) above is for a maximum of one compliance period; and

2) The Agency may require, as a condition to a SEP issued to a SWS or mixed supplier, that the supplier take such samples for Phase I, Phase II, at such a frequency as the Agency determines are necessary, based on the vulnerability assessment.
BOARD NOTE: There is a great degree of similarity between 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7), the provision applicable to GWSs, and 40 CFR 141.24(f)(10), the provision for SWSs. The Board has consolidated the common requirements of both paragraphs into subsection (g) above. Subsection (j) above represents the elements unique to SWSs and mixed systems, and subsection (i) above relates to GWSs. Although 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7) and (f)(10) are silent as to mixed systems, the Board has included mixed systems with SWSs because this best follows the federal scheme for all other contaminants.

k) If one of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs is detected in any sample, then:

1) The supplier shall monitor quarterly for that contaminant at each sampling point that resulted in a detection.

2) Annual monitoring.

A) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency to annual at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

B) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information:

i) For a GWS, two quarterly samples.

ii) For a SWS or mixed system, four quarterly samples.

C) In issuing a SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently"

determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (k)(1) above if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.311.

3) Suppliers that monitor annually shall monitor during the quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

4) Suppliers that do not detect a contaminant at a sampling point in three consecutive annual samples may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows it to discontinue monitoring for that contaminant at that point, as specified in subsection (g) above.

5) A GWS supplier that has detected one or more of the two-carbon contaminants listed in subsection (k)(5)(A) below shall monitor quarterly for vinyl chloride as described in subsection (k)(5)(B) below, subject to the limitation of subsection (k)(5)(C) below.

A) Two-carbon contaminants (Phase I or II VOC):
1,2-Dichloroethane (Phase I)
1,1-Dichloroethylene (Phase I)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (Phase II)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (Phase II)
Tetrachloroethylene (Phase II)
1,1,1-Trichloroethylene (Phase I)
Trichloroethylene (Phase I)

B) The supplier shall sample quarterly for vinyl chloride at each sampling point at which it detected one or more of the two-carbon contaminants listed in subsection (k)(5)(A) above.

C) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows the supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency for vinly chloride at any sampling point to once in each three-year compliance period if it determines that the supplier has not detected vinyl chloride in first sample required by subsection (k)(5)(B) above.

l) Quarterly monitoring following MCL violations.

1) Suppliers that violate an MCL for one of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs, as determined by subsection (o) below, shall monitor quarterly for that contaminant, at the sampling point where the violation occurred, beginning the next quarter after the violation.

2) Annual monitoring.

A) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency to annually if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

B) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information: four quarterly samples.

C) In issuing a SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently"

determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (l)(l) above if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.311.

D) The supplier shall monitor during the quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

m) Confirmation samples. The Agency may issue a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.

1) If a supplier detects any of the Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs in a sample, the supplier shall take a confirmation sample as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the supplier receives notice of the detection.

2) Averaging is as specified in subsection (o) below.

3) The Agency shall delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original or confirmation sample.

n) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(f)(14), an optional ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA provision relating to compositing of samples that ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA rules.

o) Compliance with the MCLs for the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

1) For suppliers that conduct monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point.

A) If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.

B) If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.

C) Any samples below the detection limit shall be deemed as zero for purposes of determining the annual average.

2) If monitoring is conducted annually, or less frequently, the supplier is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. If a confirmation sample is taken, the determination of compliance is based on the average of two samples.

3) When the portion of the distribution system that is out of compliance is separable from other parts of the distribution system and has no interconnections, the supplier may issue the public notice required by Subpart T of this Part only to persons served by that portion of the distribution system that is not in

compliance.

p) ~~Analyses for the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs must be conducted using the following methods. These methods are contained in USEPA Organic Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.~~ This provision corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(f)(16) (1994), which U.S. EPA removed and reserved at 59 Fed. Reg. 62468 (Dec. 5, 1994). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

~~1) Method 502.1: "Volatile Halogenated Organic Chemicals in Water by Purge and Trap Gas Chromatography".~~

~~2) Method 502.2: "Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Column Gas Chromatography with Photoionization and Electrolytic Conductivity Detectors in Series".~~

~~3) Method 503.1: "Volatile Aromatic and Unsaturated Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Gas Chromatography".~~

~~4) Method 524.1: "Measurement of Purgeable Organic Compounds in Water by Purged Column Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry".~~

~~5) Method 524.2: "Measurement of Purgeable Organic Compounds in Water by Capillary Column Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry".~~

q) Analysis under this Section must only be conducted by laboratories that have received ~~approval~~ certification by ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA or the Agency according to the following conditions:

1) To receive ~~conditional approval~~ certification to conduct analyses for the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, and Phase V VOCs, the laboratory must:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples that include these substances provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c);

B) Achieve the quantitative acceptance limits under subsections (q)(1)(C) and (g)(1)(D) below for at least 80 percent of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, except vinyl chloride, or Phase V VOCs;

C) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (q)(1)(A) above that are within ± 20 percent of the actual amount of the substances in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.010 mg/L;

D) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (q)(1)(A) above that are within ± 40 percent of the actual amount of the substances in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is less than 0.010 mg/L; and

E) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/L, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

2) To receive ~~conditional approval~~ certification to conduct analyses for vinyl chloride the laboratory must:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples provided by the

Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c);

B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (q)(2)(A) above that are within ± 40 percent of the actual amount of vinyl chloride in the performance evaluation sample;

C) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/L, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102; and

D) Obtain certification pursuant to subsection (q)(1) above for Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, and Phase V VOCs.

r) Use of existing data.

1) The Agency shall allow the use of data collected after January 1, 1988 but prior to the effective date of this Section, pursuant to Agency sample request letters, if it determines that the data are generally consistent with the requirements of this Section.

2) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to monitor annually beginning in the initial compliance period if it determines that the supplier did not detect any Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOC using existing data allowed pursuant to subsection (r)(1) above.

s) The Agency shall, by SEP, increase the number of sampling points or the frequency of monitoring if it determines that it is necessary to detect variations within the PWS.

t) Each laboratory ~~approved~~ certified for the analysis of Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs pursuant to subsection (q)(1) or (q)(2) above shall:

1) Determine the method detection limit (MDL), as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, at which it is capable of detecting the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs; and,

2) Achieve an MDL for each Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOC that is less than or equal to 0.0005 mg/L.

u) Each supplier shall monitor, within each compliance period, at the time designated by the Agency by SEP pursuant to Section 611.110.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f) (~~1993~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.647 Sampling for Phase I Volatile Organic Contaminants (Repealed)

~~For systems in operation before January 1, 1993, for purposes of initial monitoring, analysis of Phase I VOCs for purposes of determining compliance with the MCLs must be conducted as follows:~~

~~a) GWS suppliers shall sample at entry points representative of each well after treatment. Sampling must be conducted at the same location(s) or more representative location(s) every three months for one year except as provided in subsection (h)(1) below.~~

~~b) SWS and mixed system suppliers using surface water shall sample at points in the distribution system representative of each source or at entry points to the distribution system after any application of treatment. SWSs and mixed system suppliers shall sample each source every three months except as provided in subsection (h)(2) below. Sampling must be conducted at the same location or a more representative location each quarter.~~

~~c) If the system draws water from more than one source and sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions.~~

~~d) Time for sampling.~~

~~1) All GWS and NTNCWS suppliers serving more than 3,300 people shall analyze all distribution or entry point samples, as appropriate, representing all source waters.~~

~~2) All other GWS and NTNCWS suppliers shall analyze distribution or entry point samples, as required in this paragraph, representing all source waters beginning no later than January 1, 1991.~~

~~e) If the results exceed the MCL, the GWS or NTNCWS supplier shall initiate three additional analyses at the same sampling point within one month. The sample results must be averaged with the first sampling result and used for compliance determination in accordance with subsection (i) below. The Agency shall delete results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation.~~

~~f) Analysis for vinyl chloride is required only for groundwater systems that have detected one or more of the following two carbon organic compounds: Trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2 dichloroethane, 1,1,1 trichloroethane, cis 1,2 dichlorethylene, trans 1,2 dichloroethylene or 1,1 dichloroethylene. The analysis for vinyl chloride is required at each distribution or entry point at which one or more of the two carbon organic compounds were found. If the first analysis does not detect vinyl chloride, the Agency shall reduce the frequency of vinyl chloride monitoring to once every three years for that sample location or other sample locations that are more representative of the same source.~~

~~g) The Agency or suppliers may composite up to five samples from one or more suppliers. Compositing of samples is to be done in the laboratory by the procedures listed below. Samples must be analyzed within fourteen days of collection. If any of the Phase I VOCs is detected in the original composite sample, a sample from each source that made up the composite sample must be reanalyzed individually within fourteen days from sampling. The sample for reanalysis cannot be the original sample but can be a duplicate sample. If duplicates of the original samples are not available, new samples must be taken from each source used in the original composite and analyzed for the Phase I VOCs. Reanalysis must be accomplished within fourteen days of the second sample. To composite samples, the following procedure must~~

be followed:

i) Compositing samples prior to GC analysis:

A) Add 5 ml or equal larger amounts of each sample (up to 5 samples are allowed) to a 25 ml glass syringe. Special precautions must be made to maintain zero headspace in the syringe.

B) The samples must be cooled at 4° C during this step to minimize volatilization losses.

C) Mix well and draw out a 5 ml aliquot for analysis.

D) Follow sample introduction, purging and desorption steps described in the method.

E) If less than five samples are used for compositing, a proportionately smaller syringe may be used.

2) Compositing samples prior to GC/MS analysis:

A) Inject 5 ml or equal larger amounts of each aqueous sample (up to 5 samples are allowed) into a 25 ml purging device using the sample introduction technique described in the method.

B) The total volume of the sample in the purging device must be 25 ml.

C) Purge and desorb as described in the method.

h) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(g)(8), the effectiveness of which expired on January 1, 1993. Although USEPA has not repealed this provision, the Board has done so to avoid confusion. This statement maintains structural integrity with USEPA rules.

i) Compliance with Section 611.311(a) is determined based on the results of running annual average of quarterly sampling for each sampling location. If one location's average is greater than the MCL, then the CWS or NTNCWS is deemed to be out of compliance. If a CWS or NTNCWS has a distribution system separable from other parts of the distribution system with no interconnections, only that part of the system that exceeds any MCL as specified in Section 611.311(a) is deemed out of compliance. The Agency shall, by SEP, reduce the public notice requirement to that portion of the CWS that is out of compliance. If any one sample result would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the CWS is deemed to be out of compliance immediately. For CWS suppliers that only take one sample per location because none of the Phase I VOCs were detected, compliance is based on that one sample.

j) Analysis under this Section must be conducted using the following methods or alternatives approved pursuant to Section 611.480. These methods are contained in USEPA Organic Methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:

1) Method 502.1;

2) Method 503.1;

3) Method 524.1;

4) Method 524.2;

5) Method 502.2;

k) Analysis under this Section must only be conducted by laboratories that have received conditional approval by the Agency, pursuant to Section 611.490, according to the following conditions:

1) To receive conditional approval to conduct analyses for the Phase I VOCs, except vinyl chloride, the laboratory shall:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples that include these substances provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c)(3);

B) Achieve the quantitative acceptance limits under subsection (k)(1)(C) or (k)(1)(B) below for at least six of the Phase I VOCs except vinyl chloride;

C) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (k)(1)(A) above that are within +-20 percent of the actual amount of the substances in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.010 mg/L;

D) Achieve quantitative results on the analysis performed under subsection (k)(1)(A) above that are within +-40 percent of the actual amount of the substances in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is less than 0.010 mg/L;

E) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/L, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 136, App. B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102

F) Be currently approved by the Agency for the analyses of THMs under Subpart P of this Part.

2) To receive conditional approval for vinyl chloride, the laboratory shall:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples provided by the Agency. (See 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c)(3).)

B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (k)(2)(A) above that are within +-40 percent of the actual amount of vinyl chloride in the performance evaluation sample.

C) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/L, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 136, App. B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

D) Receive approval or be currently approved by the Agency under subsection (k)(1) above.

l) The Agency shall, by SEP, increase required monitoring where it determines that it is necessary to do so to detect variations within the CWS.

m) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(g)(14), an optional USEPA provision relating to compositing of samples that USEPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules.

n) Each approved laboratory shall determine the method detection limit (MDL), as defined in 40 CFR 136, App. B, incorporated by reference in

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~~Section 611.102, at which it is capable of detecting each of the Phase I VOCs. The acceptable MDL is 0.0005 mg/L. This concentration is the detection level for purposes of subsections (e), (f), (g) and (h) above.~~
~~BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(g) (1992).~~

(Source: Repealed at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.648 Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Analysis of the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs for the purposes of determining compliance with the MCL must be conducted as follows:

a) Definitions. As used in this Section:
"Detect or detection" means that the contaminant of interest is present at a level greater than or equal to the "detection limit".
"Detection limit" means the level of the contaminant of interest that is specified in subsection (r) below.
BOARD NOTE: This is a "trigger level" for Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs inasmuch as it prompts further action. The use of the term "detect" or "detection" in this section is not intended to include any analytical capability of quantifying lower levels of any contaminant, or the "method detection limit".

b) Required sampling. Each supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required in subsection (q) below.
BOARD NOTE: ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA stayed the effective date of the MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfoxide at 57 Fed. Reg.22178 (May 27, 1991). Section 611.311(c) includes this stay. However, despite the stay of the effectiveness of the MCLs for these three SOCs, suppliers must monitor for them.

c) Sampling points.
1) Sampling points for GWSs. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWS supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.
2) Sampling points for SWSs and mixed systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a SWS or mixed system supplier shall sample from each of the following points:
A) Each entry point after treatment; or
B) Points in the distribution system that are representative of each source.
3) The supplier shall take each sample at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted a SEP that designates another location as more representative of each source, treatment plant, or within the distribution system.
4) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the

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sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.
BOARD NOTE: Subsections (b) and (c) above derived from 40 CFR 141.24(h)(1) through (h)(3) (~~1993~~1994).

d) Monitoring frequency:
1) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall take four consecutive quarterly samples for each of the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs during each compliance period, beginning in the three-year compliance period starting in the initial compliance period.
2) Suppliers serving more than 3,300 persons that do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period, shall take a minimum of two quarterly samples in one year of each subsequent three-year compliance period.
3) Suppliers serving less than or equal to 3,300 persons that do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period, shall take a minimum of one sample during each subsequent three-year compliance period.

e) Reduction to annual monitoring frequency. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP that releases it from the requirements of subsection (d) above. A SEP from the requirement of subsection (d) above shall last for only a single three-year compliance period.

f) Vulnerability Assessment. The Agency shall grant a SEP from the requirements of subsection (d) above based on consideration of the factors set forth at Section 611.110(e).

g) If one of the Phase II, Phase IIB, or Phase V SOCs is detected in any sample, then:
1) The supplier shall monitor quarterly for the contaminant at each sampling point that resulted in a detection.
2) Annual monitoring.
A) A supplier may request that the Agency grant a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to annual.
B) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information:
i) For a GWS, two quarterly samples.
ii) For a SWS or mixed system, four quarterly samples.
C) The Agency shall grant a SEP that allows annual monitoring at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.
D) In issuing the SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to

subsection (g)(1) above if it detects any Phase II SOC.

3) Suppliers that monitor annually shall monitor during the quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

4) Suppliers that have three consecutive annual samples with no detection of a contaminant at a sampling point may apply to the Agency for a SEP with respect to that point, as specified in subsections (e) and (f) above.

5) Monitoring for related contaminants.

A) If monitoring results in detection of one or more of the related contaminants listed in subsection (g)(5)(B) below, subsequent monitoring shall analyze for all the related compounds in the respective group.

B) Related contaminants:

i) first group:
aldicarb
aldicarb sulfone
aldicarb sulfoxide

ii) second group:
heptachlor
heptachlor epoxide~~,~~.

h) Quarterly monitoring following MCL violations.

1) Suppliers that violate an MCL for one of the Phase II, Phase IIB, or Phase V SOCs, as determined by subsection (k) below, shall monitor quarterly for that contaminant at the sampling point where the violation occurred, beginning the next quarter after the violation.

2) Annual monitoring.

A) A supplier may request that the Agency grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to annual.

B) A request for a SEP must include, at a minimum, the results from four quarterly samples.

C) The Agency shall grant a SEP that allows annual monitoring at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

D) In issuing the SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (h)(1) above if it detects any Phase II SOC.

E) The supplier shall monitor during the quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

i) Confirmation samples.

1) If any of the Phase II, Phase IIB, or Phase V SOCs are detected in a sample, the supplier shall take a confirmation sample as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the supplier

receives notice of the detection.

2) Averaging is as specified in subsection (k) below.

3) The Agency shall delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original or confirmation sample.

j) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(10), an optional ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA provision relating to compositing of samples that ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA rules.

k) Compliance with the MCLs for the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs shall be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

1) For suppliers that are conducting monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point.

A) If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.

B) If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.

C) Any samples below the detection limit must be calculated as zero for purposes of determining the annual average.

2) If monitoring is conducted annually or less frequently, the supplier is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. If a confirmation sample is taken, the determination of compliance is based on the average of two samples.

3) When the portion of the distribution system that is out of compliance is separable from other parts of the distribution system and has no interconnections, the supplier may issue the public notice required by Subpart T of this Part is only to persons served by that portion of the distribution system that is not in compliance.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(h)(11) (~~1993~~1994).

l) ~~Analysis for Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs must be conducted using the following methods. These methods, except for USEPA Dioxin and Furan Method 1613, are contained in USEPA Organic Methods. All methods are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.~~ This provision corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(12) (1994), which U.S. EPA removed and reserved at 59 Fed. Reg. 62468 (Dec. 5, 1994). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

~~1) Method 504: "1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) and 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) in Water by Microextraction and Gas Chromatography." Method 504 can be used to measure 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (dibromochloropropane or DBCP) and 1,2-Dibromoethane (ethylene dibromide or EDB).~~

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~~2) Method-505:--"Analysis-of-Organohalide-Pesticides-and--Commercial Polychlorinated---Biphenyl---Products---(Aroclors)--in--Water--by Microextraction-and-Gas-Chromatography";--Method-505-can-be--used to--measure-alachlor,-atrazine,-chlordane,-DBT,-dieldrin,-endrin, heptachlor,------heptachlor------epoxide,------hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene,-lindane,--methoxychlor,--simazine,--and toxaphene;--Method-505-can-be-used-as-a-screen-for-PCBs;~~

~~3) Method-------507:--"Determination------of------Nitrogen-------and Phosphorus-Containing--Pesticides--in---Ground---Water---by---Gas Chromatography--with-a-Nitrogen-Phosphorus-Detector";--Method-507 can-be-used-to-measure-alachlor,-atrazine,-and-simazine;~~

~~4) Method-508:--"Determination-of-Chlorinated-Pesticides-in-Water-by Gas-Chromatography-with-an-Electron--Capture--Detector";---Method 508--can--be--used--to--measure-chlordane,-DBT,-dieldrin,-endrin, heptachlor,--heptachlor--epoxide,---hexachlorobenzene,---lindane, methoxychlor,--and-toxaphene;--Method-508-can-be-used-as-a-screen for-PCBs;~~

~~5) Method--508A:--"Screening--for---Polychlorinated---Biphenyls---by Perchlorination--and-Gas-Chromatography";--Method-508A-is-used-to quantitate-PCBs-as-decachlorobiphenyl-if-detected-in-Methods--505 or-508;~~

~~6) Method---515.1,--revision--5.0--(May,--1991):--"Determination--of Chlorinated-Acids-in-Water-by-Gas-Chromatography-with-an-Electron Capture-Detector";--Method-515.1-can-be-used--to--measure--2,4-D, dalapon,---dinoseb,--pentachlorophenol,--picloram,--and--2,4,5-TP (Silvex);~~

~~7) Method--525.1,--revision--3.0--(May,--1991):--"Determination---of Organic--Compounds--in--Drinking-Water-by-Liquid-Solid-Extraction and--Capillary--Column--Gas--Chromatography/Mass---Spectrometry"; Method--525-can-be-used-to-measure-alachlor,-atrazine,-chlordane, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate,---di(2-ethyl-hexyl)phthalate,----endrin, heptachlor,------heptachlor------epoxide,------hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene,-----lindane,-----methoxychlor,-----and pentachlorophenol--polynuclear--aromatic--hydrocarbons,-simazine, and-toxaphene;~~

~~8) Method--531.1:--"Measurement--of--N-Methyl--Carbamoyloximes---and N-Methyl--Carbamates--in--Water--by-Direct-Aqueous-Injection-HPLC with-Post-Column-Derivatization";--Method-531.1-can--be--used--to measure--aldicarb,--aldicarb--sulfoxide,--aldicarb--sulfone,--and carbofuran,-and-oxamyl;~~

~~9) USEPA--Dioxin--and--Furan--Method--1613:--"Tetra---through--Octa-Chlorinated-Dioxins-and-Furans-by-Isotope-Dilution";--Method-1613 can-be-used-to-measure-2,3,7,8-TCDD-(dioxin);~~

~~10) Method--547:--"Analysis-of-Glyphosate-in-Drinking-Water-by-Direct Aqueous--Injection---HPLC---with---Post-Column---Derivitization", available--from--USEPA-OST;----Method--547-can-be-used-to-measure glyphosate;~~

~~11) Method-548:--"Determination-of--Endothall--in--Aqueous--Samples", Method-548-can-be-used-to-measure-endothall;~~

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~~12) Method--549:--"Determination--of-Diquate-and-Paraquat-in-Drinking Water-by-High-Performance-Liquid-Chromatography-with--Ultraviolet Detection";--Method-549-can-be-used-to-measure-diquat;~~

~~13) Method-550:--"Determination-of-Polycyclic-Aromatic-Hydrcarbons-in Drinking--Water-by-Liquid-Liquid-Extraction-and-HPLC-with-Coupled Ultraviolet-and-Fluorescence-Detection";--Method-550-can-be--used to---measure---benzo-(a)pyrene--and--other--polynuclear--aromatic hydrocarbons;~~

~~14) Method-550.1:--"Determination-of-Polycyclic-Aromatic-Hydrocarbons in-Drinking--Water--by--Liquid-Solid--Extraction--and--HPLC--with Coupled--Ultraviolet-and-Fluorescence-Detection";--Method-550-can be-used-to-measure-benzo-(a)pyrene-and-other-polynuclear-aromatic hydrocarbons;~~

m) Analysis for PCBs must be conducted as follows using the methods in Section 611.645:

1) Each supplier that monitors for PCBs shall analyze each sample using either ~~US-EPA~~ U.S. EPA Organic Methods, Method 505 or Method 508.

2) If PCBs are detected in any sample analyzed using ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Organic Methods, Methods 505 or 508, the supplier shall reanalyze the sample using 508A to quantitate the individual Aroclors (as decachlorobiphenyl).

3) Compliance with the PCB MCL must be determined based upon the quantitative results of analyses using ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA Organic Methods, Method 508A.

n) Use of existing data.

1) The Agency shall allow the use of data collected after January 1, 1990 but prior to the effective date of this Section, pursuant to Agency sample request letters, if it determines that the data are generally consistent with the requirements of this Section.

2) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to monitor annually beginning in the initial compliance period if it determines that the supplier did not detect any Phase I VOC or Phase II VOC using existing data allowed pursuant to subsection (n)(1) above.

o) The Agency shall issued a SEP that increases the number of sampling points or the frequency of monitoring if it determines that this is necessary to detect variations within the PWS due to such factors as fluctuations in contaminant concentration due to seasonal use or changes in the water source.
BOARD NOTE: At 40 CFR 141.24(h)(15), ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA uses the stated factors as non-limiting examples of circumstances that make additional monitoring necessary.

p) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(16), a ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA provision that the Board has not adopted because it reserves enforcement authority to the state and would serve no useful function as part of the state's rules. This statement maintains structural

consistency with ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA rules.

q) Each supplier shall monitor, within each compliance period, at the time designated by the Agency by SEP pursuant to Section 611.110.

r) "Detection" means greater than or equal to the following concentrations for each contaminant:

1) for PCBs (Aroclors):

Aroclor	Detection Limit (mg/L)
1016	0.00008
1221	0.02
1232	0.0005
1242	0.0003
1248	0.0001
1254	0.0001
1260	0.0002

2) for other Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs:

Contaminant	Detection Limit (mg/L)
Alachlor	0.0002
Aldicarb	0.0005
Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.0005
Aldicarb sulfone	0.0008
Atrazine	0.0001
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.00002
Carbofuran	0.0009
Chlordane	0.0002
2,4-D	0.0001
Dalapon	0.001
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	0.00002
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.0006
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.0006
Dinoseb	0.0002
Diquat	0.0004
Endothall	0.009
Endrin	0.00001
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00001
Glyphosate	0.006
Heptachlor	0.00004
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00002
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.0001
Lindane	0.00002
Methoxychlor	0.0001
Oxamyl	0.002
Picloram	0.0001
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (as decachlorobiphenyl)	0.0001
Pentachlorophenol	0.00004
Simazine	0.00007
Toxaphene	0.001
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	0.000000005
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.0002

s) Laboratory Certification.

1) Analyses under this Section must only be conducted by laboratories that have received approval by ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA or the Agency according to the following conditions.

2) To receive certification to conduct analyses for the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs the laboratory must:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c) that include these substances; and

B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (s)(2)(A) above that are within the acceptance limits set forth in subsection (s)(2)(C) below.

C) Acceptance limits:

SOC	Acceptance Limits
Alachlor	± 45%
Aldicarb	2 standard deviations
Aldicarb sulfone	2 standard deviations
Aldicarb sulfoxide	2 standard deviations
Atrazine	± 45%
Benzo(a)pyrene	2 standard deviations
Carbofuran	± 45%
Chlordane	± 45%
Dalapon	2 standard deviations
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	2 standard deviations
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2 standard deviations
Dinoseb	2 standard deviations
Diquat	2 standard deviations
Endothall	2 standard deviations
Endrin	± 30%
Glyphosate	2 standard deviations
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	± 40%
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	± 40%
Heptachlor	± 45%
Heptachlor epoxide	± 45%
Hexachlorobenzene	2 standard deviations
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2 standard deviations
Lindane	± 45%
Methoxychlor	± 45%
Oxamyl	2 standard deviations
PCBs (as Decachlorobiphenyl)	0-200%

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Pentachlorophenol	± 50%
Picloram	2 standard deviations
Simazine	2 standard deviations
Toxaphene	± 45%
2,4-D	± 50%
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	2 standard deviations
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	± 50%

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(h) (~~1993~~1994), as amended at 59 Fed. Reg. 62468 (Dec. 5, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART P: THM MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.685 Analytical Methods

Sampling and analyses made pursuant to this Subpart must be conducted by one of the ~~following~~ total trihalomethanes (TTHM) methods~~:~~ ~~incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:~~ as directed in Section 611.645 and in U.S. EPA Technical Notes, "Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods", incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. For the methods cited in subsections (a) and (b) above, see 40 CFR 141, subpart C, appendix C, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

~~a) "The Analysis of Trihalomethanes in Drinking Waters by the Purge and Trap Method," U.S. EPA Organic Methods, Method 501.1.~~

~~b) "The Analysis of Trihalomethanes in Drinking Water by Liquid/Liquid Extraction," U.S. EPA Organic Methods, Method 501.2. Samples for TTHM must be dechlorinated upon collection to prevent further production of Trihalomethanes, according to the procedures described in the above two methods. Samples for maximum TTHM potential must not be dechlorinated, and must be held for seven days at 25 degrees C (or above) prior to analysis, according to the procedures described in the above two methods.~~

~~c) "Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Gas Chromatography with Photoionization and Electrolytic Conductivity Detector in Series", U.S. EPA Organic Methods (July 1991 revision), Method 502.2.~~

~~d) "Volatile Organic Chemicals in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry", U.S. EPA Organic Methods (July 1991 revision), Method 524.2.~~

~~e) For the methods cited in subsections (a) and (b) above, see 40 CFR 141, subpart C, appendix C, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. Samples for TTHM must be dechlorinated upon collection to prevent further production of Trihalomethanes, according to the procedurs described in the above two methods. Samples for maximum TTHM potential must not be dechlorinated, and must be held for seven days at 25 º C (or above) prior to analysis, according to the procedures described in the above two methods.~~

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.30(e) (~~1993~~1994), as amended at 59 Fed. Reg. 62469 (Dec. 5, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

SUBPART T: REPORTING, PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RECORDKEEPING

Section 611.858 Fluoride Secondary Standard

If a CWS exceeds the secondary standard for fluoride of 2.0 mg/L ~~in Section 611.300(c)~~, as determined by the last single sample taken in accordance with Section 611.607, but does not exceed the MCL in Section 611.300(b), the supplier shall provide the fluoride notice in Section 611.Appendix A(9) to:

a) All billing units annually;

b) All billing units at the time service begins; and

c) The local public health department.

Board Note: Derived from 40 CFR 143.3 and 143.5 (1994) ~~(1989)~~.

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 611.860 Record Maintenance

A supplier shall retain on its premises or at a convenient location near its premises the following records:

a) Records of bacteriological analyses made pursuant to this Part must be kept for not less than 5 years. Records of chemical analyses made pursuant to this Part must be kept for not less than 10 years. Actual laboratory reports may be kept, or data may be transferred to tabular summaries, provided that the following information is included:

1) The date, place and time of sampling, and the name of the person who collected the sample;

2) Identification of the sample as to whether it was a routine distribution system sample, check sample, raw or process water sample or other special purpose sample;

3) Date of analysis;

4) Laboratory and person responsible for performing analysis;

5) The analytical technique or method used; and

6) The results of the analysis.

b) Records of action taken by the PWS to correct violations of this Part must be kept for a period not less than 3 years after the last action taken with respect to the particular violation involved.

c) Copies of any written reports, summaries or communications relating to sanitary surveys of the system conducted by the PWS itself, by a private consultant, by ~~HSEPA~~ U.S. EPA, the Agency or a unit of local government delegated pursuant to Section 611.108, must be kept for a

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period not less than 10 years after completion of the sanitary survey involved.

d) Records concerning a variance or adjusted standard granted to the supplier must be kept for a period ending not less than 5 years following the expiration of such variance or adjusted standard.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.33 (~~1989~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

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Section 611.APPENDIX A Mandatory Health Effects Information

1) Trichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that trichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is a common metal cleaning and dry cleaning fluid. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set forth the enforceable drinking water standard for trichloroethylene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

2) Carbon tetrachloride. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that carbon tetrachloride is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical was once a popular household cleaning fluid. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for carbon tetrachloride at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

3) 1,2-Dichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2-dichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a cleaning fluid for fats, oils, waxes and resins. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals may also increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for 1,2-dichloroethane at

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0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

4) Vinyl chloride. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that vinyl chloride is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used in industry and is found in drinking water as a result of the breakdown of related solvents. The solvents are used as cleaners and degreasers of metals and generally get into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been associated with significantly increased risks of cancer among certain industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers. This chemical has also been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause increased risk of cancer among exposed industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for vinyl chloride at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

5) Benzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that benzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a solvent and degreaser of metals. It is also a major component of gasoline. Drinking water contamination generally results from leaking underground gasoline and petroleum tanks or improper waste disposal. This chemical has been associated with significantly increased risks of leukemia among certain industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause increased risk of cancer among exposed industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for benzene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in humans and laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

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6) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1-dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used in industry and is found in drinking water as a result of the breakdown of related solvents. The solvents are used as cleaners and degreasers of metals and generally get into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause adverse effects in laboratory animals also may cause adverse health effects in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for 1,1-dichloroethylene at 0.007 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

7) Para-dichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that para-dichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is a component of deodorizers, moth balls and pesticides. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals which cause adverse effects in laboratory animals also may cause adverse health effects in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for para-dichlorobenzene at 0.075 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

8) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1,1-trichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a cleaner and degreaser of metals. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers also suffered damage to the liver, nervous system and circulatory system. Chemicals which

cause adverse effects among exposed industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may cause adverse health effects in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for 1,1,1-trichloroethane at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

9) Fluoride. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires that we send you this notice on the level of fluoride in your drinking water. The drinking water in your community has a fluoride concentration of [concentration to be provided by supplier] milligrams per liter (mg/L).
Federal regulations require that fluoride, which occurs naturally in your water supply, not exceed a concentration of 4.0 mg/L in drinking water. This is an enforceable standard called a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), and it has been established to protect the public health. Exposure to drinking water levels above 4.0 mg/L for many years may result in some cases of crippling skeletal fluorosis, which is a serious bone disorder.
Federal law also requires that we notify you when monitoring indicates that the fluoride in your drinking water exceeds 2.0 mg/L. This is intended to alert families about dental problems that might affect children under nine years of age. The fluoride concentration of your water exceeds this federal guideline.
Fluoride in children's drinking water at levels of approximately 1 mg/L reduces the number of dental cavities. However, some children exposed to levels of fluoride greater than about 2.0 mg/L may develop dental fluorosis. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate and severe forms, is a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth.
Because dental fluorosis occurs only when developing teeth (before they erupt from the gums) are exposed to elevated fluoride levels, households without children are not expected to be affected by this level of fluoride. Families with children under the age of nine are encouraged to seek other sources of drinking water for their children to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting.
Your water supplier can lower the concentration of fluoride in your water so that you will still receive the benefits of cavity prevention while the possibility of stained and pitted teeth is minimized. Removal of fluoride may increase you water costs. Treatment systems are also commercially available for home use. Information on such systems is available at the address given below. Low fluoride bottled drinking water that would meet all standards is also commercially available.
For further information, contact [name of contact person to be provided by supplier] at your water system.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.32(e)(9) and 143.5 (~~1992~~ 1994).

10) Microbiological contaminants (for use when there is a violation of the treatment technique requirements for filtration and disinfection in Subpart B of this Part). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of microbiological contaminants are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. If water is inadequately treated, microbiological contaminants in that water may cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea and possibly jaundice and any associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water. U.S. EPA has set enforceable requirements for treating drinking water to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Treatment such as filtering and disinfecting the water removes or destroys microbiological contaminants. Drinking water which is treated to meet U.S. EPA requirements is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

11) Total coliforms. (To be used when there is a violation of Section 611.325(a) and not a violation of Section 611.325(b)). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of total coliforms is a possible health concern. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water, however, generally is a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea and possibly jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water. U.S. EPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for total coliforms to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard, no more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during a month can contain these bacteria, except that systems collecting fewer than 40 samples/month that have one total coliform-positive sample per month are not violating the standard. Drinking water which meets this standard is usually not associated with a health risk from disease-causing bacteria and should be considered safe.

12) Fecal Coliforms/E. coli. (To be used when there is a violation of Section 611.325(b) or both Section 611.325(a) and (b)~~.~~.] The

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United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of fecal coliforms or E. coli is a serious health concern. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are generally not harmful themselves, but their presence in drinking water is serious because they usually are associated with sewage or animal wastes. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is generally a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea and possibly jaundice, and associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water. U.S. EPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for fecal coliforms and E. coli to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard all drinking water samples must be free of these bacteria. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little or none of this risk and should be considered safe. State and local health authorities recommend that consumers take the following precautions: [To be inserted by the public water system, according to instruction from State or local authorities].

13) Lead. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that lead is a health concern at certain exposure levels. Materials that contain lead have frequently been used in the construction of water supply distribution systems, and plumbing systems in private homes and other buildings. The most commonly found materials include service lines, pipes, brass and bronze fixtures, and solders and fluxes. Lead in these materials can contaminate drinking water as a result of the corrosion that takes place when water comes into contact with those materials. Lead can cause a variety of adverse health effects in humans. At relatively low levels of exposure, these effects may include interference with red blood cell chemistry, delays in normal physical and mental development in babies and young children, slight deflicts in the attention span, hearing, and learning abilities of children, and slight increases in blood pressure of some adults. U.S. EPA's national primary drinking water regulation requires all public water systems to optimize corrosion control to minimize lead contamination resulting from the corrosion of plumbing materials. Public water systems serving 50,000 people or fewer that have lead concentrations below 15 parts per billion (ppb) in more than 90% of tap water samples (the U.S. EPA "action level") have optimized their corrosion control treatment. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also monitor their source water to determine

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whether treatment to remove lead in source water is needed. Any water system that continues to exceed the action level after installation of corrosion control and/or source water treatment must eventually replace all lead service lines contributing in excess of 15 ppb of lead to drinking water. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also undertake a public education program to inform consumers of ways they can reduce their exposure to potentially high levels of lead in drinking water.

14) Copper. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that copper is a health concern at certain exposure levels. Copper, a reddish-brown metal, is often used to plumb residential and commercial structures that are connected to water distribution systems. Copper contaminating drinking water as a corrosion by-product occurs as the result of the corrosion of copper pipes that remain in contact with water for a prolonged period of time. Copper is an essential nutrient, but at high doses it has been shown to cause stomach and intestinal distress, liver and kidney damage, and anemia. Persons with Wilson's disease may be at a higher risk of health effects due to copper than the general public. U.S. EPA's national primary drinking water regulation requires all public water systems to install optimal corrosion control to minimize copper contamination resulting from the corrosion of plumbing materials. Public water systems serving 50,000 people or fewer that have copper concentrations below 1.3 parts per million (ppm) in more than 90% of tap water samples (the U.S. EPA "action level") are not required to install or improve their treatment. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also monitor their source water to determine whether treatment to remove copper in source water is needed.

15) Asbestos. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that asbestos fibers greater than 10 micrometers in length are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral. Most asbestos fibers in drinking water are less than 10 micrometers in length and occur in drinking water from natural sources and from corroded asbestos-cement pipes in the distribution system. The major uses of asbestos were in the production of cements, floor tiles, paper products, paint, and caulking, in transportation-related applications; and in the production of textiles and plastics. Asbestos was once a popular insulating and fire retardant material. Inhalation studies have shown that various forms of asbestos have produced lung tumors in laboratory animals. The available information on the risk of developing gastrointestinal tract cancer associated with the ingestion of asbestos from drinking water is limited. Ingestion of intermediate-range

chrysolite asbestos fibers greater than 10 micrometers in length is associated with causing benign tumors in male rats. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for asbestos at 7 million long fibers per liter to reduce the potential risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe with respect to asbestos.

16) Barium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that barium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in come aquifiers that serve as sources of ground-water. It is also used in oil and gas drilling muds, automotive paints, bricks, tiles, and jet fuels. It generally gets into drinking water after dissolving from naturally occurring minerals in the ground. This chemical may damage the heart and vascular system, and is associated with highblood pressure in laboratory animals such as rate exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. In humans, U.S. EPA believes that affects from barium on blood pressure should not occur below 2 parts per million (ppm) in drinking water. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for barium at 2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to barium.

17) Cadmium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that cadmium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Food and the smoking of tobacco are common sources of general exposure. This inorganic metal is a contaminant in the metals used to galvanize pipe. It generally gets into water by corrosion of galvanized pipes or by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney in animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the kidney. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for cadmium at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cadmium.

18) Chromium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that chromium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This

inorganic metal occurs naturally in the ground and is often used in the electroplating of metals. It generally gets into water from runoff from old mining operations and improper waste disposal from plating operations. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, nervous system, and the circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels. Some humans who were exposed to high levels of this chemical suffered liver and kidney damage, dermatitis and respiratory problems. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for chromium at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to chromium.

19) Mercury. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that mercury is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic metal is used in electrical equipment and some water pumps. It usually gets into water as a result of improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney of laboratory animals such as rats when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for mercury at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to mercury.

20) Nitrate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that nitrate poses an acute health concern at certain levels of exposure. Nitrate is used in fertilizer and is found in sewage and wastes from human and/or farm animals and generally gets into drinking water from those activities. Excessive levels of nitrate in drinking water have caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under six months of age. The serious illness in infants is caused because nitrate is converted to nitrite in the body. Nitrite interferes with the oxygen carrying capacity of the child's blood. This is an acute disease in that symptoms can develop rapidly in infants. In most cases, health deteriorates over a period of days. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Clearly, expert medical advice should be sought immediately if these symptoms occur. The purpose of this notice is to encourage parents and other responsible parties to provide infants with an alternate source of drinking water. Local and State health authorities are the best source for information concerning alternate sources of drinking water for infants. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard at 10 parts per million (ppm) for nitrate to protect

against the risk of these adverse effects. U.S. EPA has also set a drinking water standard for nitrite at 1 ppm. To allow for the fact that the toxicity of nitrate and nitrite are additive. U.S. EPA has also established a standard for the sum of nitrate and nitrite at 10 ppm. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to nitrate.

21) Nitrite. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that nitrite poses an acute health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is used in fertilizers and is found in sewage and wastes from humans and/or farm animals and generally gets into drinking water as a result of those activities. While excessive levels of nitrite in drinking water have not been observed, other sources of nitrite have caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under six months of age. The serious illness in infants is caused because nitrite interferes with the oxygen carrying capacity of the child's blood. This is an acute disease in that symptoms can develop rapidly. However, in most cases, health deteriorates over a period of days. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Clearly, expert medical advice should be sought immediately if these symptoms occur. The purpose of this notice is to encourage parents and other responsible parties to provide infants with an alternate source of drinking water. Local and State health authorities are the best source for information concerning alternate sources of drinking water for infants. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard at 1 part per million (ppm) for nitrite to protect against the risk of these adverse effects. U.S. EPA has also set a drinking water standard for nitrate (converted to nitrite in humans) at 10 ppm and for the sum of nitrate and nitrite at 10 ppm. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to nitrite.

22) Selenium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that selenium is a health concern at certain high levels of exposure. Selenium is also an essential nutrient at low levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is found naturally in food and soils and is used in electronics, photocopy operations, the manufacture of glass, chemicals, drugs, and as a fungicide and a feed additive. In humans, exposure to nigh levels of selenium over a long period of time has resulted in a number of adverse health effects, including a loss of feeling and control in the arms and legs. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for selenium at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to selenium.

23) Acrylamide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that acrylamide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Polymers made from acrylamide are sometimes used to treat water supplies to remove particulate contaminants. Acrylamide has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. Sufficiently large doses of acrylamide are known to cause neurological injury. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for acrylamide using a treatment technique to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. This treatment technique limits the amount of acrylamide in the polymer and the amount of the polymer which may be added to drinking water to remove particulates. Drinking water systems which comply with this treatment technique have little to no risk and are considered safe with respect to acrylamide.

24) Alachlor. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that alachlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, alachlor may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for alachlor at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect ot alachlor.

25) Aldicarb. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb may leach into groundwater after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb at

0.003 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb.

26) Aldicarb sulfoxide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb sulfoxide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Aldicarb sulfoxide in groundwater is primarily a breakdown product of aldicarb. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb sulfoxide may leach into groundwater after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rate and dogs exposed to high levels. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb sulfoxide at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb sulfoxide.

27) Aldicarb sulfone. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb sulfone is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Aldicarb sulfone in groundwater is primarily a breakdown product of aldicarb. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb sulfone may leach into groundwater after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb sulfone at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb sulfone.

28) Atrazine. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that atrazine is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, atrazine may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to affect offspring of rats and the heart of dogs. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for atrazine at 0.003 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets

the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to atrazine.

29) Carbofuran. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that carbofuran is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, carbofuran may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous and reproductive systems of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers also suffered damage to the nervous system. Effects on the nervous system are generally rapidly reversible. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for carbofuran at 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to carbofuran.

30) Chlordane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that chlordane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a pesticide used to control termites. Chlordane is not very mobile in soils. It usually gets into drinking water after application near water supply intakes or wells. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for chlordane at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to chlordane.

31) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that DBCP is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, DBCP may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for DBCP at 0.0002 parts

per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to DBCP.

32) o-Dichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that o-dichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent in the production of pesticides and dyes. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and the blood cells of laboratory animals such as rates and mice exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the liver, nervous system, and circulatory system. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for o-dichlorobenzene at 0.6 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to o-dichlorobenzene.

33) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) establishes drinking water standards and has determined that cis-1,2-dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and intermediate in chemical production. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system, and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amount of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cis-1,2-dichloroethylene.

34) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) establishes drinking water standards and has determined that trans-1,2-dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and intermediate in chemical production. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system, and the circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this

chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for trans-1,2-dichloroethylene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to trans-1,2-dichloroethylene.

35) 1,2-Dichloropropane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2-dichloropropane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 1,2-dichloropropane may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. It may also get into drinking water through improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,2-dichloropropane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,2-dichloropropane.

36) 2,4-D. This contaminant is subject to a "additional State requirement". The supplier shall give the following notice if the level exceeds the Section 611.311 MCL. If the level exceeds the Section 611.310 MCL, but not that of Section 611.311, the supplier shall give a general notice under Section 611.854.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 2,4-D is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide and to control algae in reservoirs. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 2,4-D may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and kidney of laboratory animals such as rats exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 2,4-D at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 2,4-D.

37) Epichlorohydrin. The United States Environmental Protection

Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that epichlorohydrin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Polymers made from epichlorohydrin are sometimes used in the treatment of water supplies as a flocculent to remove particulates. Epichlorohydrin generally gets into drinking water by improper use of these polymers. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for epichlorohydrin using a treatment technique to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. This treatment technique limits the amount of epichlorohydrin in the polymer and the amount of the polymer which may be added to drinking water as a flocculent to remove particulates. Drinking water systems which comply with this treatment technique have little to no risk and are considered safe with respect to epichlorohydrin.

38) Ethylbenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined ethylbenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a major component of gasoline. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal or leaking gasoline tanks. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, liver, and nervous system of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for ethylbenzene at 0.7 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to ethylbenzene.

39) Ethylene dibromide (EDB). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that EDB is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, EDB may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for EDB at 0.00005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer of other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to EDB.

40) Heptachlor. This contaminant is subject to a "additional State requirement". The supplier shall give the following notice if the level exceeds the Section 611.311 MCL. If the level exceeds the Section 611.310 MCL, but not that of Section 611.311, the supplier shall give a general notice under Section 611.854.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that heptachlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, heptachlor may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standards for heptachlor at 0.0004 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to heptachlor.

41) Heptachlor epoxide. This contaminant is subject to a "additional State requirement". The supplier shall give the following notice if the level exceeds the Section 611.311 MCL. If the level exceeds the Section 611.310 MCL, but not that of Section 611.311, the supplier shall give a general notice under Section 611.854.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that heptachlor epoxide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, heptachlor expoxide may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standards for heptachlor epoxide at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to heptachlor epoxide.

42) Lindane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that lindane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide. When soil and climatic

conditions are favorable, lindane may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, nervous system, and immune system of laboratory animals such as rats, mice and dogs exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system and circulatory system. U.S. EPA has established the drinking water standard for lindane at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to lindane.

43) Methoxychlor. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that methoxychlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, methoxychlor may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, nervous system, and reproductive system of laboratory animals such as rats exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. It has also been shown to produce growth retardation in rats. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for methoxychlor at 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to methoxychlor.

44) Monochlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that monochlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and nervous system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for monochlorobenzene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to monochlorobenzene.

45) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. These organic chemicals were once widely used in electrical transformers and other industrial equipment. They generally get into drinking water by improper waste disposal or leaking electrical industrial equipment. This chemical has been shown to

cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for PCBs at 0.0005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to PCBs.

46) Pentachlorophenol. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that pentachlorophenol is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is widely used as a wood preservative, herbicide, disinfectant, and defoliant. It generally gets into drinking water by runoff into surface water or leaching into groundwater. This chemical has been shown to produce adverse reproductive effects and to damage the liver and kidneys of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the liver and kidneys. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for pentachlorophenol at 0.001 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to pentachlorophenol.

47) Styrene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that styrene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is commonly used to make plastics and is sometimes a component of resins used for drinking water treatment. Styrene may get into drinking water from improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and nervous system in laboratory animals when exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for styrene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to styrene.

48) Tetrachloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has

determined that tetrachloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical has been a popular solvent, particularly for dry cleaning. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for tetrachloroethylene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to tetrachloroethylene.

49) Toluene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that toluene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and in the manufacture of gasoline for airplanes. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal or leaking underground storage tanks. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, nervous system, and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the liver, kidney and nervous system. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for toluene at 1 part per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to toluene.

50) Toxaphene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that toxaphene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a pesticide widely used on cotton, corn, soybeans, pineapples and other crops. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, toxaphene may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that caused cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for toxaphene at 0.003 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with

respect to toxaphene.

51) 2,4,5-TP. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 2,4,5-TP is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 2,4,5-TP may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and kidney of laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the nervous system. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 2,4,5-TP at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 2,4,5-TP.

52) Xylenes. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that xylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used in the manufacture of gasoline for airplanes and as a solvent for pesticides, and as a cleaner and degreaser of metals. It usually gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and nervous system of laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for xylene at 10 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to xylene.

53) Antimony. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that antimony is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface water and is often used in the flame retardant industry. It is also used in ceramics and glass, batteries, fireworks, and explosives. It may get into drinking water through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes. This chemical has been shown to decrease longevity, and altered blood levels of cholesterol and glucose in laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for antimony at 0.006 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is

associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to antimony.

54) Beryllium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that beryllium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface water and is often used in electrical equipment and electrical components. It generally gets into water from runoff from mining operations, discharge from processing plants, and improper waste disposal. Beryllium compounds have been associated with damage to the bones and lungs and induction of cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. There is limited evidence to suggest that beryllium may pose a cancer risk via drinking water exposure. Therefore, U.S. EPA based the health assessment on noncancer effects with the extra uncertainty factor to account for possible carcinogenicity. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for beryllium at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to beryllium.

56) Cyanide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that cyanide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is used in electroplating, steel processing, plastics, synthetic fabrics, and fertilizer products. It usually gets into water as a result of improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the spleen, brain, and liver of humans fatally poisoned with cyanide. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for cyanide at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cyanide.

56) Nickel. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that nickel is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface water and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products. It generally gets into water from mining and refining operations. This chemical has been shown to damage the heart and liver in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) for nickel to protect against the risk of these adverse health

effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to nickel.

57) Thallium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that thallium is a health concern at certain high levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface water and is used in electronics, pharmaceuticals, and the manufacture of glass and alloys. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, liver, brain, and intestines of laboratory animals when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for thallium at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to thallium.

58) Benzo(a)pyrene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that benzo(a)pyrene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Cigarette smoke and charbroiled meats are common sources of general exposure. The major source of benzo(a)pyrene in drinking water is the leaching from coal tar lining and sealants in water storage tanks. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for benzo(a)pyrene at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to benzo(a)pyrene.

59) Dalapon. The United States Environemental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dalapon is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used herbicide. It may get into drinking water after application to control grasses in crops, drainage ditches, and along railroads. This chemical has been associated with damage to the kidney and liver in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for dalapon at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dalapon.

60) Dichloromethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dichloromethane (methylene chloride) is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is

a widely used solvent. It is used in the manufacturer of paint remover, as a metal degreaser, and as an aerosol propellant. It generally gets into water after improper discharge of waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for dischloromethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancerd or other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dichlormethane.

61) Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate is a widely used plasticizer in a variety of products, including synthetic rubber, food packaging material, and cosmetics. It may get into drinking water after improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and tests in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate at 0.4 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of adverse health effects that have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate.

62) Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is a widely used plasticizer, which is primarily used in the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins. It may get into drinking water after improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.

63) Dinoseb. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dinoseb is a health concern at certain levels of exposure.

Dinoseb is a widely used pesticide and generally gets into water after application on orchards, vineyards, and other crops. This chemical has been shown to damage the thyroid and reproductive organs in laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for dinoseb at 0.007 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dinoseb.

64) Diquat. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that diquat is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control terrestrial and aquatic weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, and gastrointestinal tract and causes cataract formation in laboratory animals such as dogs and rats exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for diquat at 0.02 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to diquant.

65) Endothall. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that endothall is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control terrestrial and aquatic weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kiney, gastrointestinal tract, and reproductive system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for endothall at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to endothall.

66) Endrin. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that endrin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a pesticide no longer reistered for use in the United States. However, this pesticide is persistent in treated soils and accumulates in sedimets and aquatic and terrestrial biota. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to the liver, kidney, and heart in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for endrin at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects that have been observed in

laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to endrin.

67) Glyphosate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that glyphosate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control grasses and weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to the liver and kidneys in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for glyphosate at 0.7 parts per million (ppm) to protect against their risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with litle to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to glyphosate.

68) Hexachlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that hexachlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is produced as an impurity in the manufacture of certain solvents and pesticides. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancerd in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for hexachlorobenzene at 0.001 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer and other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to hexachlorobenzen.

69) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that hexachlorocyclopentadiene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a used as an intermediate in the manufacture of pesticides and flame retardants. It may get into water by discharge from production facilities. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney and the stomach of laboratory animals when exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for hexachlorocyclopentadiene at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to hexachlorocyclopentadiene.

70) Oxamyl. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that oxamyl is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic

chemical is used as a pesticide for the control of insects and other pests. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidneys of laboratory animals such as rats when exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for oxamyl at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to oxamyl.

71) Picloram. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that picloram is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide for broadleaf weed control. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or leaching into groundwater as a result of pesticide application and improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to the kidneys and liver in laboratory animals such as rats when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for picloram at 0.5 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to picloram.

72) Simazine. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that simazine is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. It may leach into groundwater or run off into surface water after application. This chemical may cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for simazine at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to simazine.

73) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a dye carrier and as a precursor in herbicide manufacture. It generally gets into drinking water by discharge from industrial activities. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to several organs, including the adrenal glands. U.S. EPA has set

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the drinking water standard for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

74) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1,2-trichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is an intermediate in the production of 1,1-dichloroethylene. It generally gets into water by industrial discharge of wastes. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney and liver of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,1,2-trichloroethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,1,2-trichloroethane.

75) 2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dioxin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is an impurity in the production of some pesticides. It may get into drinking water by industrial discharge of wastes. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. U.S. EPA has set the drinking water standard for dioxin at 0.00000003 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the U.S. EPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dioxin.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.32(e) (~~1993~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

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Section 611.TABLE E Lead and Copper Monitoring Start Dates

System Size (Persons served)	First Six-month Monitoring Period Begins
more than 50,000	Upon effective date(1)
3,301 to 50,000	Upon effective date(2)
3,300 or fewer	July 1, 1993

(1) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA sets forth a date of January 1, 1992.
(2) ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA sets forth a date of July 1, 1992.
BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.86(d)(1) (~~1992~~1994).

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

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NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

Section 611.TABLE Z Federal Effective Dates

The following are the effective dates of the federal MCLs:

Flouride (40 CFR 141.60(b)(1)) October 2, 1987
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))

Phase I VOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(1)) July 9, 1989
(corresponding with Section 611.311(a))
(benzene, carbon tetrachloride, p-dichlorobenzene~~,~~ ~~1,2-Dichloroethane~~ 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride)

Lead and Copper (40 CFR, Subpart I) July 7, 1991
(corresponding with Subpart G of this Part)
(lead and copper monitoring, reporting, and ~~recordskeeping~~ recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 141.86 through 141.91)

Phase II IOCs (40 CFR 141.60(b)(2)) July 30, 1992
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))
(asbestos, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nitrate, nitrite, and selenium)

Phase II VOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(2)) July 30, 1992
(corresponding with Section 611.311(a))
(o-dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, monochlorobenzene, styrene, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, and xylenes (total))

Phase II SOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(2)) July 30, 1992
(corresponding with Section 611.311(c))
(alachlor, atrazine, carbofuran, chlordane, dibromochloropropane, ethylene dibromide, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, lindane, methoxychlor, polychlorinated biphenyls, toxaphene, 2,4-D, and 2,4,5-TP (Silvex))

Lead and Copper (40 CFR, Subpart I) December 7, 1992
(Corresponding with Subpart G of this Part)
(lead and copper corrosion control, water treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement requirements of 40 CFR 141.81 through 141.85)

Phase IIB IOC (40 CFR 141.60(b)(2)) January 1, 1993
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))
(barium)

Phase IIB SOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(2)) January 1, 1993

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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(corresponding with Section 611.311(c))
(aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, and pentachlorophenol; ~~USEPA~~ U.S. EPA stayed the effective date as to the MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfoxide, but the monitoring requirements became effective January 1, 1993)

Phase V IOCs (40 CFR 141.60(b)(3)) January 17, 1994
(corresponding with Section 611.301(b))
(antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel, and thallium)

Phase V VOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(3)) January 17, 1994
(corresponding with Section 611.311(a))
(dichloromethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane)

Phase V SOCs (40 CFR 141.60(a)(3)) January 17, 1994
(corresponding with Section 611.311(c))
(benzo[a]pyrene, dalapon, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate dinoseb, diquant, endothall, endrin, glyphosate, hexachlorobenzene, hexachloro-cyclopentadiene, oxamyl, picloram, simazine, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD)

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective JUN 20 1995)

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Client Financial Participation

2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 562

3)

Section Numbers:	Adopted Action:
562.20	Amendment
562.30	Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Section 3(a), (b), and (k) of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3(a), (b), and (k)].

5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: June 20, 1995

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: June 15, 1995

9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register:
January 27, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 846

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No

11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version:
Numerous technical changes recommended by JCAR and Code have been made. Substantive changes in using "customer" to replace "client" were made throughout.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking:
Changes to Section 562.20 remove the automatic exemption from client financial participation in the cost of services for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients.

Changes to Section 562.30 clarify that, to receive a service listed in this section, the client must need and be eligible to receive the service. Previously, it could be interpreted that these services could be provided regardless of need or eligibility.

Further changes to Section 562.30 clarify only the job coaching portion of

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

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Supported Employment Program (SEP) services is exempt from client financial participation and add services through the Secondary Transitional Experience Program (STEP) as a service exempt from required client financial participation.

Assistive Technology Services has been added to the list of unusual allowable expenses which are used in determining client financial participation.

Finally, special information regarding the completion of the financial analysis for families of one for training cases has been eliminated as this information is now incorrect with DORS' recently adopted amendments to 89 Ill. Adm. Code 590 - Services, Subpart J - Maintenance.

16) Information and answers to questions regarding this adopted rule shall be directed to:

Ms. Susan Warrner, Manager
Regulations and Procedures Division
Department of Rehabilitation Services
P.O. Box 19429
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9429
Telephone number: (217) 785-3896
TTY: (217) 785-9301

The full text of Adopted Amendment(s) begins on the next page:

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 89: SOCIAL SERVICES
CHAPTER IV: DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER b: VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

PART 562
CUSTOMER ~~CLIENT~~ FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION

Section
562.10 General Applicability
562.20 Exclusions from Economic Needs Test
562.30 Financial Participation
562.40 Parental or Guardian Participation in Completing the Financial Analysis Form
562.50 Client Emancipation (Repealed)
562.60 Consideration of Settlements from Litigation or Other Sources
562.70 Refusal to Financially Participate
562.80 Timing of Financial Analysis
562.90 Impact of Review of Financial Analysis
562.100 Exclusion for Public Aid Recipients (Repealed)
TABLE A Determination Table for Client Participation

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 3(a), (b), and (k) of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 23, par. 3434(a), (b), and (k)) [20 ILCS 2405/3(a), (b), and (k)].

SOURCE: Adopted at 9 Ill. Reg. 8763, effective June 10, 1985; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 4021, effective February 18, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 15223, effective August 31, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 19127, effective November 9, 1987; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 20827, effective November 30, 1988; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 2866, effective February 17, 1989; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 1466, effective January 8, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 18555, effective November 5, 1990; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 10179, effective June 24, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 18750, effective December 17, 1991; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 3895, effective March 15, 1993; emergency amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 11676, effective July 1, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 20356, effective November 15, 1993; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8803, effective JUN 20 1995.

Section 562.20 Exclusions from Economic Needs Test

The economic needs test shall be presumptively met by customers ~~clients~~ who are recipients of benefits from ~~state or federal welfare programs, e.g.,~~ Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), ~~Supplemental Security Income (SSI),~~ General Assistance ~~and~~ or food stamps. The economic needs test shall also be presumptively met by a dependent of a recipient of such benefits. DORS shall require proof that a customer ~~client~~ is a recipient, or dependent of a recipient, of such benefits. A copy of a check, ~~or~~ award letter or food stamp book, as appropriate, from the Illinois Department of Public Aid (DPA), ~~the~~

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~~Social Security Administration~~ or General Assistance Office shall be attached to the CUSTOMER'S ~~CLIENT'S~~ FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (Analysis) (IL 488-0265). ~~SSI eligibility precludes the need to complete a financial analysis for a client who is a minor, regardless of the income status of his/her parents/guardians.~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8803, effective JUN 20 1995)

Section 562.30 Financial Participation

a) If the economic needs test has not been presumptively met, a financial analysis to evaluate the financial ability of the customer ~~client~~, or customer's ~~client's~~ family, to share in the purchase of vocational rehabilitation services shall be applied to all Department of Rehabilitation Services (DORS) services (as contained in 89 Ill. Adm. Code: Chapter IV, Subchapter b, "Vocational Rehabilitation" (VR)) except the following, which may be provided to a customer without regard to financial need as long as he/she meets all eligibility criteria to receive that service:
   1) evaluation of rehabilitation potential, (although VR services other than diagnostic services provided during extended evaluation require application of the financial analysis);
   2) counseling, guidance, referral and placement (89 Ill. Adm. Code 590(I));
   3) interpreter, reader, attendant, and note taker services;
   4) fees for training (i.e., work adjustment, skills, employment) through any approved community rehabilitation program (89 Ill. Adm. Code 530);
   5) the work/student component of the nine month hearing impaired pre-vocational program at Northern Illinois University;
   6) services provided through the Secondary Transitional Experience Program (STEP) (89 Ill. Adm. Code 590: Subpart L);
   7) fees for on-the-job training (OJT);
   8) job coaching services provided through the supported employment program (89 Ill. Adm. Code 530.130(a)(2)(B)) ~~e.g., job coaching~~;
   9) instruction provided by Rehabilitation Instructors and Mobility Instructors in the area of:
      A) activities of daily living;
      B) communications skills;
      C) adjustment counseling; ~~and~~
      D) mobility instruction; and
   10) "maintenance" (89 Ill. Adm. Code 590 Subpart H) and "other services" (89 Ill. Adm. Code 590 Subpart H) which are in support of an exempt service specified in subsections (a)(1) through (8) above.

b) When the Analysis indicates that the customer ~~client~~, spouse, parents or guardians of minor children are able to financially participate in

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the customer's ~~client's~~ program, their participation is required.

c) The Analysis is based upon net available income, which is the customer's ~~client's~~ and/or family unit's total income, minus total outgo.
   1) Total income equals earned and unearned income plus any increases or decreases expected by the customer ~~client~~ for the 12 months following completion of the Analysis.
   2) Total outgo equals the Standard Budget Allowance (SBA) plus unusual allowable expenses which the customer ~~client~~ expects to pay within thel2 months following the completion of the Analysis.
   3) Net available income determines the dollar amount of customer ~~client~~ participation. (See Table A.)
   4) Private monetary merit awards (e.g., scholarships), contributions and gifts which are unrestricted as to use are not to be included as available income.

d) For the purposes of completing the Analysis, determining if economic need exists, and determining the amount of customer ~~client~~ participation, the following definitions/terms are applicable:
   1) The "Family Unit" refers to the customer ~~client~~, spouse, parents or legal guardians of minor children, or other family members residing in the household who are designated as dependents* on the customer's ~~client's~~, spouse's, or guardian's latest federal income tax return. Individuals eligible for a double exemption for blindness and/or old age on the federal income tax return shall only be counted as one individual for the purpose of the Analysis.
   2) "Income" utilizes the definition of gross adjusted income as used by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (26 CFR 1.62-1(a), (1986)) and as documented by the customer's ~~client's~~ (or customer's ~~client's~~ family's) most recent federal income tax return. The rule incorporated by reference does not include any later amendments or revisions. A copy of the page from the most recent federal income tax return showing adjusted gross income shall be attached to the Analysis.
   3) The SBA is the figure established by DORS to be a reasonable amount to cover all necessary expenses for a family unit of a specific size to maintain a modest standard of living.
   4) "Unusual Allowable Expenses" are:
      A) prescription medication(s) to treat a physical/mental condition on an ongoing basis. Only those costs exceeding $100 per year, paid by the customer ~~client~~ and not covered by insurance or other sources, are allowable;
      B) medically prescribed diets required to treat a physical condition. Only the costs of dietary foods not found in a grocery store are allowable;
      C) costs of disability related medical supplies and prescribed medical services paid by the customer ~~client~~ and not covered by insurance or other sources;

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      D) post-secondary education expenses paid by a parent/guardian for another family member if the individual is claimed as a dependent on the latest federal income tax return;
      E) expenses related to the purchase of a van, as set forth in 89 Ill. Adm. Code 590.410(b); ~~or~~
      F) modifications (not to exceed $2,000 per year) to a home if necessary (as determined when the counselor and customer ~~client~~ develop the Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (IWRP) (89 Ill. Adm. Code 572)) due to customer's ~~client's~~ disability~~.~~; or
      G) Assistive Technology Services.

e) Standard Budget Allowance (SBA)
   1) The SBA is as follows:

NUMBER OF DEDUCTIONS CLAIMED ON TAX RETURN	$ AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE
1	12,247
2	16,428
3	20,609
4	24,790
5	28,971
6	33,152
7	37,333
8	41,514

   2) Add $4,181 for each additional family member beyond eight members.
   ~~3) The SBA amount for a family of one is not applicable to a training case (89 Ill. Adm. Code 592); instead, determine the client's planned subsistence costs during a training program and use these as the budget basis.~~

(Source: Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8803, effective JUN 20 1995)

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENT

1) Heading of the Part: Identification of Horses

2) Code Citation: 11 Ill. Adm. Code 1307

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:
1307.80 Amendment

4) Statutory Authority: 230 ILCS 5

5) Effective Date of Amendment: June 15, 1995

6) If this emergency amendment is to expire before the end of the 150-day period, please specify the date on which it expires: Emergency will expire upon adoption of rules after regular rulemaking process.

7) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: June 13, 1995

8) Reason for Emergency: The Unites States Trotting Association recently amended its rules to allow freeze branding of horses as an alternative to lip tattooing. The Board does not have any rules in place to recognize freeze branding. This emergency will recognize freeze branding.

9) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This amendment recognizes an alternative method of identification of horses.

10) Are there any proposed amendments to this Part pending? No

11) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: No local governmental units will be required to increase expenditures.

12) Information and questions regarding these amendments shall be directed to:

Name: Gina DiCaro
Address: Illinois Racing Board
Legal Department
100 West Randolph, Ste. 11-100
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Telephone: 312/814-2600

The full text of the emergency amendments begins on the next page:

ILLINOIS RACING BOARD

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY AMENDMENT

TITLE 11: ALCOHOL, HORSE RACING, AND LOTTERY
SUBTITLE B: HORSE RACING
CHAPTER I: ILLINOIS RACING BOARD
SUBCHAPTER f: RULES AND REGULATIONS OF HARNESS RACING

PART 1307
IDENTIFICATION OF HORSES

Section
1307.10 Bonafide Owner or Lessee
1307.30 Failure to Furnish Reliable Program Information
1307.40 Inaccurate Information
1307.50 Check on Identity of Horse
1307.60 False Chart Lines
1307.70 Frivolous Demands
1307.80 Lip Tattooing
EMERGENCY
1307.90 Changes in Ownership

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 9(b) of the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 [230 ILCS 5].

SOURCE: Published in Rules and Regulations of Harness Racing, (original date not cited in publication); codified at 5 Ill. Reg. 10929; emergency amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 8809, effective June 15, 1995 for a maximum of 150 days.

Section 1307.80 Lip Tattooing
EMERGENCY

No horse shall ~~will~~ be permitted to start in a race ~~at an extended pari-mutuel meeting~~ unless it ~~he~~ has been lip tattooed ~~on his lip with his identification number~~ or freeze branded with an identifying number. The stewards may allow a horse to race once without a tattoo or freeze brand. Thereafter, the horse must be tattooed or freeze branded or the trainer must show evidence that arrangements have been made to comply with this provision ~~stewards must be shown evidence that arrangements have been made to have the horse tattooed. Such horse may then race if the stewards are satisfied with the arrangements for having the horse tattooed~~. If satisfactory evidence is presented to the stewards, the horse may be permitted to race.

(Emergency amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 8809, effective June 15, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

MEDICAID PROGRAM CHANGES

Effective July 1, 1995, the Illinois Department of Public Aid will make a number of changes to the Medicaid Program in order to implement the fiscal year 1996 budget passed by the Illinois General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor. These measures are necessary to permit the Department to continue to purchase services in a prudent and cost effective manner, and to prevent excessive and unnecessary expenditures. These changes will ensure continued access to adequate health care services by Medicaid recipients. Specific changes to the Program include the following:

1. Optional Services. For persons age 21 years and older, the following medical services will no longer be covered:

   - Chiropractic services,
   - Dental services,
   - Optical services and supplies,
   - Podiatric services, and
   - Hospice services, except for hospice services for Medicare recipients residing in long term care facilities as mandated by Federal law.

   The estimated annual aggregate savings as a result of these changes is expected to be $34.4 million.

2. Hospital Reimbursement. The following changes are being made to the methods and standards for setting inpatient hospital rates:

   - Effective for the period July 1, 1995, to June 30, 1996, the Department is extending the rate maintenance periods for hospital inpatient and outpatient services. Base rates for hospital inpatient services shall continue at the levels which were in effect on June 30, 1995, less the portion of rates attributable by the Department to the cost of medical education. Base rates for hospital outpatient services shall continue at the levels which were in effect on June 30, 1995, less the portion of rates attributable by the Department to the cost of medical education and to the outpatient indigent volume adjustments. The proposed rate changes shall not apply to county hospitals defined in Article XV of the Public Aid Code, hospitals licensed under the University of Illinois Act, or facilities operated by the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. Children's hospitals, as defined in 89 Illinois Administrative Code 149.50(c)(3) shall continue to be reimbursed at rates in effect on June 30, 1995. These cost containment measures will enhance the Department's ability to purchase hospital services in a prudent and cost effective manner, and to prevent excessive and unnecessary expenditures. These changes

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

   are not expected to reduce or impair a client's access to adequate health care services. The estimated annual aggregate savings as a result of these changes is expected to be $190 million.

   - The appeal mechanism is being extended and modified for any hospital that believes that it may face significant financial hardships by continuing to provide services under the rate changes proposed above. These appeal provisions outline the information that must be provided by the hospital to initiate an appeal and the basis on which the Department will determine whether financial hardship relief should be provided. The estimated annual cost due to appeals is $10 million.

   - Effective July 1, 1995, to improve access to health care services, the Department will implement critical hospital adjustment payments for hospitals eligible under certain qualifying criteria. Hospitals meeting components established as qualifying criteria will be eligible to receive critical hospital adjustment payments. The estimated annual cost for the critical hospital adjustment payments is $60 million.

3. Long Term Care Facilities. The rates for long term care facilities, including nursing facilities, facilities for persons with developmental disabilities and developmental training agencies, shall continue at the levels which were in effect on January 18, 1994. The maintenance of rates is expected to result in an annual aggregate savings of $154 million.

4. Pharmacy Services. The maximum reimbursement amount for legend drugs is being changed. The Department will continue to reimburse the lesser of the pharmacy charge to the general public or the calculated maximum reimbursement amount. The change being made differs for brand name and generic drugs. For brand name drugs, the Department's calculation of the dispensing fee component of the maximum reimbursement amount is being reduced by 28¢ per prescription item. The Department's calculation of the acquisition cost component for the maximum reimbursement of generic drugs will be the lowest of the average wholesale price minus 12 percent, the Federal Upper Limit, or the State Upper Limit. The estimated annual aggregate savings as a result of this proposed change is $2.3 million.

If any person or entity wishes to comment on these changes, they may do so by sending comments to:

Illinois Department of Public Aid
Bureau of Rules and Regulations
100 South Grand Avenue East, Third Floor

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Springfield, Illinois 62762-0001

Information regarding these changes may be reviewed at any local Public Aid office in counties other than Cook County. In Cook County, information on these changes may be reviewed at the Office of the Director, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois. The information may be reviewed at all offices Monday through Friday from 8:30 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. This notice is being provided in accordance with federal requirements at 42 CFR 447.205.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECOND NOTICES RECEIVED

The following second notices were received by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules during the period of June 13, 1995 through June 19, 1995, and have been scheduled for review by the Committee at its July 25, 1995 meeting. Other items not contained in this published list may also be considered. Members of the public wishing to express their views with respect to a rule should submit written comments to the Committee at the following address: Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, 700 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706.

Second Notice Expires	Agency and Rule	Start of First Notice	JCAR Meeting
7/27/95	Department of Labor, Health and Safety (56 Ill Adm Code 350)	3/10/95 19 Ill Reg 2603	7/25/95
7/27/95	Office of the State Fire Marshal, Storage, Transportation, Sale and Use of Liquified Petroleum Gases (41 Ill Adm Code 200)	3/10/95 19 Ill Reg 2576	7/25/95
7/27/95	Department of Professional Regulation, The Illinois Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act (68 Ill Adm Code 1465)	4/28/95 19 Ill Reg 6131	7/25/95
7/27/95	Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, University Rules on Charitable Fund Drive for the Urbana-Champaign Campus (80 Ill Adm Code 2675)	4/21/95 19 Ill Reg 6008	7/25/95
7/29/95	Department of Public Health, Emergency Medical Services Code (77 Ill Adm Code 535)	2/17/95 19 Ill Reg 1745	7/25/95
8/2/95	Department of Public Health, Illinois Trauma Center Code (77 Ill Adm Code 540)	2/10/95 19 Ill Reg 1242	7/25/95
8/2/95	Department of Public Health, Hospital Licensing Requirements (77 Ill Adm Code 250)	3/10/95 19 Ill Reg 2673	7/25/95

PROCLAMATIONS

95-334
AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTERS WEEK

WHEREAS, the mission of the National Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) program is to improve the supply and distribution of health care professionals; and

WHEREAS, AHEC places an emphasis on primary care through community and academic educational partnerships to increase access to quality health care; and

WHEREAS, a primary goal of AHEC is to help ensure access to quality primary care and related support services to all in our community who are underserved or disadvantaged; and

WHEREAS, the 1995 National AHEC Workshop is being held in Chicago July 9-13; and

WHEREAS, the AHEC Workshop brings together more than 500 health care professionals, educators, policy makers, program administrators and others from across the country to explore current health care issues and workforce needs in America's communities;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim July 9-15, 1995, as AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTERS WEEK in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor June 1, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 9, 1995.

95-335
CHEMISTRY WEEK

WHEREAS, for more than 119 years, the American Chemical Society has nurtured the science and profession of chemistry, serving as the focal point of research into chemistry and chemical engineering and guiding scientific communication through journals, reports, and meetings; and

WHEREAS, the work of chemists and chemical engineers enhances virtually every aspect of our lives and gives us the power to understand and use the elemental building blocks of all material things; and

WHEREAS, chemists and chemical engineers use their powerful science to help feed the world's population, tap new energy sources, clothe and house humanity, provide renewable substitutes for dwindling or scarce materials, improve health and conquer disease, strengthen our national security, and monitor and protect our environment; and

WHEREAS, more than 150,000 chemists and chemical engineers of the American Chemical Society provide chemical information to federal, state, and local governments and to the public; and

WHEREAS, the American Chemical Society will hold its 210th National Meeting August 20-24, 1995, in Chicago, where 10,000- 12,000 scientists from all points of the globe will gather for the exchange of scientific information and ideas and to enjoy the charm and beauty of our state;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim August 20-24, 1995, as CHEMISTRY WEEK in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor June 1, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 9, 1995.

95-336
SAFETY WEEK

WHEREAS, National Safety Council data shows workplace accidents each year kill about 9,900 Americans and injure an additional 1.7 million workers, costing Americans about $63.3 billion annually; and

WHEREAS, according to statistics, the promotion of safety awareness results in the reduction of injuries to employees and enhanced safety awareness nationwide helps fight the widespread problem of workplace injuries through an effective combination of public education, intervention, rehabilitation, and law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, Region V of the American Society of Safety Engineers is an organization dedicated to the reduction of workplace accidents and deaths; and

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois wishes to join members of the American Society of Safety Engineers and other organizations in their annual observance of National Safety Week, which is to be observed June 4-10, 1995; and

WHEREAS, the theme for this special observance is "Safety: It's a Way of Life" and this theme draws attention to the serious problem of safety awareness in the workplace, home, and community;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim June 4-10, 1995, as SAFETY WEEK in Illinois and urge all citizens to take extra precaution and become more safety conscious at work.

Issued by the Governor June 1, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 9, 1995.

95-337
REAR ADMIRAL MACK GASTON DAY

WHEREAS, Mack Charles Gaston was commissioned at Officer Candidate School of the United States Navy in December 1964; and

WHEREAS, he completed Destroyer School, Naval Command and Staff College, and the National Defense University, Industrial College of the Armed Forces; and

WHEREAS, Rear Admiral Gaston received his masters in Business from Marymount University and, upon selection for Flag rank in 1990, he completed the "Capstone Program" at the National Defense University Institute of Higher Defense Studies; and

WHEREAS, he also served as Commanding Officer on the USS Cone, USS Cochrane, and the USS Josephus Daniels; and

WHEREAS, Rear Admiral Gaston served several different shore duties, including Director of the Navy Equal Opportunity Division and as Commander of Field Command for the Defense Nuclear Agency before assuming his duties as Commander of the Naval Training Center at Great Lakes on August 25, 1992; and

WHEREAS, Rear Admiral Gaston has been awarded the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Navy Achievement Medal, among many other honors; and

WHEREAS, Rear Admiral Gaston married the late Lillian Juanita Bonds and they had one child, Sonja Marie Gaston; and

WHEREAS, Rear Admiral Gaston has for more than 30 years devoted his service to the citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Rear Admiral Gaston is retiring June 28, 1995, and the United States Navy will miss his hard work and dedication;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim June 13,1995, as REAR ADMIRAL MACK GASTON DAY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor June 2, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 9, 1995.

95-338
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM RECOGNITION WEEK

WHEREAS, the precious freedoms that we as Americans enjoy today must be protected; and

WHEREAS, the security of our nation depends on our preparedness; and

WHEREAS, the peacetime registration for Selective Service, the maintenance of a citizen volunteer Local Board Program, and the dedication of a workforce of highly skilled employees continue to add depth and security to our national defense strategy; and

WHEREAS, the Selective Service System provides inexpensive defense manpower insurance guaranteeing the capability to reconstitute military forces in quantity and quality to meet all challenges in a still dangerous world; and

WHEREAS, the June 1995 Selective Service System National Conference brings great opportunity for the agency to come together as one team, one visions, and one future to promote unity of mission and service to our country;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim June 19-25, 1995, as SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM RECOGNITION WEEK in Illinois and urge all citizens to express pride in their country, belief in its rights and freedoms, and appreciation for the contribution the Selective Service System provides to our national defense.

Issued by the Governor June 2, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 9, 1995.

95-339
STATE FARM RAIL CLASSIC VOLUNTEERS DAY

WHEREAS, for more than 20 years, the State Farm Rail Classic has helped raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for charity through its annual golf tournament; and

WHEREAS, the success of the Rail Classic heavily depends upon the more than 1,000 volunteers who walk the fairways, control the crowds, prepare the golf course, transport the golfers, record the scores, and much more; and

WHEREAS, with their help, the State Farm Rail Classic has become the second oldest regular tour event of the LPGA; and

WHEREAS, many charities benefit from the hard work and dedication of the volunteers, golfers, and golf enthusiasts; and

WHEREAS, volunteers are an integral part of the success of many charitable and worthy causes throughout Illinois;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim August 28, 1995, as STATE FARM RAIL CLASSIC VOLUNTEERS DAY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor June 2, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 9, 1995.

95-340
UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES DAY

WHEREAS, the Illinois Humanities Council recognizes the importance of libraries and information services for preserving and transmitting the humanities and for encouraging the informed exchange of ideas necessary for a democratic society; and

WHEREAS, the United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding this July; and

WHEREAS, the anniversary theme is "NCLIS: 25 Years of Advancing the Public's Access to Knowledge through Library and Information Services"; and

WHEREAS, Libraries and Information Services are a vital part of the communication and learning process of students and the general public alike;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim July 20, 1995, as UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES DAY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor June 2, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 9, 1995.

95-341
DISASTER AREAS - PULASKI COUNTY

A system of severe thunderstorms accompanied by high winds and torrential rains on June 8, 1995 delivered 3 inches of rain in Pulaski County. These rain storms and high winds caused a disruption of public services and damage to local roads, farmlands, and public properties. These storms caused flash flood, which accumulated in low-lying areas in throughout the County.

In the interest of responding to the threat imposed to public health and safety as a result of the storm systems, I hereby declare Pulaski County to be a State of Illinois disaster area, pursuant to the provisions of Section 3305/7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305/7 (1992).

This gubernatorial declaration of disaster will aid the Illinois Emergency Management Agency in coordinating the assistance to local units of government from other state agencies, disaster relief organizations, and other community volunteer resources in providing reasonable and necessary emergency measures for disaster response in Pulaski County. This declaration will also provide for the assessment of damages and the determination if supplemental Federal assistance.

Issued by the Governor June 14, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 14, 1995.

95-342
FLAG DAY

WHEREAS, by Act of Congress of the United States, dated June 14, 1777, the first official flag of the United States was adopted; and

WHEREAS, by Act of Congress, dated August 3, 1949, June 14th of each year was designated National Flag Day; and.

WHEREAS, Congress has requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week; and

WHEREAS, the blue field of the flag is indicative of God's heaven under which it flies; and

WHEREAS, the stars of the flag are clustered together, unifying 50 states

as one, for God and country; and

WHEREAS, the red stripes symbolize the blood spilled in defense of this glorious nation; and

WHEREAS, the white stripes signify the burning tears shed by Americans who lost their children in war; and

WHEREAS, the flag has flown through peace and war, strife and prosperity; and amidst it all, it has been respected; and

WHEREAS, Flag Day celebrates our nation's symbol of unity, a democracy in a republic, and stands for our country's devotion to freedom, to the rule of all, and to equal rights for all;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois proclaim June 14, 1995, as FLAG DAY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor June 8, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 16, 1995.

95-343
KOREAN WAR VETERANS' APPRECIATION DAY

WHEREAS, the Korean War began on June 25, 1950, when the North Korean Peoples Army attacked South Korea; and

WHEREAS, more than 6.8 million soldiers fought in the "forgotten war" which included more than 206,500 from Illinois; and

WHEREAS, during the Korean War, 55,000 soldiers were killed, including 1,744 from Illinois; and

WHEREAS, there are more than 4.7 million Korean War veterans living, with 185,500 from Illinois; and

WHEREAS, the soldiers and families affected by the Korean War should be proud of their service to the citizens of Illinois and are appreciated by all; and

WHEREAS, June 25, 1995, marks the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim June 25, 1995, as KOREAN WAR VETERANS' APPRECIATION DAY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor June 9, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 16, 1995.

95-344
SERBIAN-AMERICAN DAY

WHEREAS, Serbian-Americans of Illinois are proud to celebrate their heritage at their 4th annual Serbian Parade which is to be held on Saturday, June 17, 1995, in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, the parade will commemorate Vidovdan, known as St. Vita's Day; and

WHEREAS, the Serbian parade committee chose this year's parade theme with quotes from the works of Jovan Jovanovic Zmaj "Gde Ja Stadoh, Ti Produzi", which translates to "Where I've left off, you must carry on"; and

WHEREAS, floats will portray topics of themes that reflect Serbian traditions and customs that are passed on from generation to generation; and

WHEREAS, following the parade, there will be a picnic gathering in Grant Park; and

WHEREAS, Illinois' Serbian-American community has more than 200,000

people residing in the Chicago Metropolitan area and their contributions to Illinois include business, law, medicine, science, industry, education, and the arts;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim June 17, 1995, as SERBIAN-AMERICAN DAY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor June 12, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 16, 1995.

95-345
AMATEUR RADIO WEEK

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois has more than 22,500 licensed amateur radio operators who have demonstrated their value in public assistance by providing emergency radio communications and assisting at public functions; and

WHEREAS, these amateur radio operators donate these services to the state in the interest of its citizens, as well as the national and world community; and

WHEREAS, these amateur radio operators are on alert for any emergency, local or worldwide; and

WHEREAS, the American Radio Relay League's Field Day Exercise gives these operators the opportunity to practice their communication skills; and

WHEREAS, this year's Amateur Radio Field Day will take place on June 24-25, 1995;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim June 18-25, 1995, as AMATEUR RADIO WEEK in recognition of this important emergency preparedness exercise.

Issued by the Governor June 13, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 16, 1995.

95-346
BRIAN PICCOLO DAY

WHEREAS, when Chicago Bears running back Brian Piccolo died of testicular cancer in 1970 there was a five percent cure rate for this type of cancer; and

WHEREAS, since the Brian Piccolo Cancer Research Fund was established in 1970, the millions of dollars raised by this fund have helped researchers achieve a 95 percent cure rate for this specific disease; and

WHEREAS, the fight against cancer continues in Brian's name and another challenge, breast cancer, is being addressed; and

WHEREAS, this devastating type of cancer strikes approximately one in eight women; and

WHEREAS, this year's Brian Piccolo 5K Run will raise money for breast cancer research;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim June 18, 1995, as BRIAN PICCOLO DAY in Illinois and urge all citizens to remember this man's courage as we fight to eradicate all types of cancer.

Issued by the Governor June 13, 1995.

Filed by the Secretary of State June 16, 1995.

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